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FRANCE ADOPTS NEW ATTITUDE TOWARD CHINA

Paris Believed on Point of
Recognizing Autonomy
of Chinese Customs

TREATY REVISION TO BE NEGOTIATED

Gold Standard to Be Intro-
duced in Indo-China and
Finances Reorganized

By Cable From Monitor Bureau

PARIS—France is understood to be on the point of recognizing the autonomy of Chinese customs, which the United States, Italy and Belgium have already conceded, but which will not come into effect for them until January 1. M. Mariel, French Minister to China, in a statement given to the Petit Parisien correspondent and cabled here, acknowledged that the Banking Government appeared qualified to speak for China since the civil war, and that France should, with other foreign states, give its aid in the reconstruction of China.

Of further interest is the cabled interview by the same correspondent with Albert Thomas, head of the International Labor Bureau at Geneva. He has just made a study of Chinese conditions and declares that China has finally a "veritable government." He added: "I am persuaded that it is motivated by good faith and good will in its efforts to reconstitute the economic and political unity of China and this should be regarded on its own merits and not in the light of European prejudices." Mr. Thomas's visit, it is said, has resulted in China's assurance that it will co-operate efficaciously with the League of Nations and the International Labor Bureau.

Formal Treaty Revision

Once the independence of Chinese customs are admitted by France through a formal revision of Franco-Chinese treaties, the next matter which will be negotiated between the two countries will be an agreement on the special customs transit régime for French Indo-China and a measure covering the status of Chinese in this French administered territory. The Chamber of Deputies, in voting the budget for the Ministry of the Colonies, brought out during the debate, that the importation of Chinese workmen into French Indo-China was to be increased.

The semi-official Le Temps, in a leading editorial devoted to Chinese affairs, admitted that though the Banking Government might not be regarded as perpetually stable it had been anticipated when it took office and warranted the benevolent help of foreign powers. Le Temps also alluded significantly to the strong Anglo-Nippon understanding, by which it assumes that an agreement between two nations to take concordant action whenever Chinese affairs are under consideration, though by no means renewing the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

New Governor-General

France is following minutely affairs in the Far East. M. Poincaré's finger in the pie is seen, for example.

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Hoover Wins "O. K." of Ecuadorean Boy

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

U. S. S. Maryland

JOSE AYORA, 10-year-old son of the President of Ecuador, regards Herbert Hoover as "my simpatico" (most agreeable). The boy gave this characterization when newspaper men asked him what he thought of the American President-elect, while they were journeying together on the cruiser Cleveland.

"The time as all Ecuadoreans," José added, "I like him because he is a friend of my country. Then, also, he is my father's friend. Papa told Mama we will be a happier country because Mr. Hoover came to see us and now knows us and will help us in the future."

Air Pioneers Look Back Over 'Good Old Days'

'Early Birds' Organized at International Exposition in Session at Chicago

Special From Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Pioneers of aviation in the United States are to have the opportunity for an annual reunion to renew friendship and recall old times as a result of the formation of the Early Birds. Attracted by the International Aviation Exposition at the Coliseum here, showing all the latest flying contraptions, the "old timers" gathered in a group by themselves at the Stevens Hotel, and elected P. G. B. Morris as president.

Some 105 members were rounded up, and it was figured by Maj. E. L. Jones of the United States Department of Commerce, who was elected secretary of the Early Birds, that as many more pioneer flyers are eligible, but they have not yet been located. The qualifications for membership are: Must be an officer of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale, or a pilot of a glider, airplane, balloon or airship prior to that time. This excludes practically all the war-time pilots.

Woman Member Elected

Miss Marjorie Stinson, who was called pioneer the first lady flyer, was the only woman admitted to membership. Anthony H. G. Fokker, aviation engineer and manufacturer, who recalled that he built his first plane in 1911, and flew it in competition at the races at Petrograd against Igor Sikorsky, was elected one of three vice-presidents.

It was decided that the body would not be one for propaganda, to espouse any cause, but would devote itself to social and welfare ends. Its members pledged mutual aid and the organization will stand ready to come to the assistance of any pioneer flyer in need of help. It is to have a reunion dinner once a year.

Prize-Given, Benjamin D. Foulis and J. P. de Villard were elected vice-presidents in addition to Mr. Fokker.

There were many stories told of the days when the pilots sat out in front of a rickety, wire-strung machine, and next year, in partnership with Henry Ford, plan to build ships valued at \$10,000,000 or more; Lieut. John Harding Jr., U. S. A., around-the-world flyer; and Charles Day, Walter Brock and Frank

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang Is Enthroned as Archbishop in Canterbury Cathedral

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, the newly appointed Archbishop, has been enthroned in Canterbury Cathedral with imposing ritual as Primate of England. The chief change from the ceremony used 25 years ago, when Dr. Lang's predecessor, Dr. Randall Thomas Davidson, was similarly enthroned, was that the Primate used English instead of Latin in speaking his vows to protect the rights and liberties of the cathedral and the metropolitan church.

CANTERBURY, Eng. (AP)—Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, ninety-seventh Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of the Established Church of England was enthroned in the marble chair of St. Augustine. Canterbury was awakened by a deep pealing of the city's bells heralding the ceremony. From ancient times, which once were hostels for pilgrims, and through narrow streets, state assemblies, the choir chanted the famous old building, whose gray walls were slightly shrouded in a mist. The great assembly in the cathedral included Bishop Charles H. Brent

SWEDEN TRIES NEW SCHEME TO STOP DISPUTES

Government Calls Conference to Settle Industrial Differences in Stockholm

By WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—The first "Industrial Parliament," to which the Swedish Government called 200 delegates of the Employers' Association and the working men's unions, to a two-days' round table discussion in Parliament House, has ended. It had been called on the initiative of the Minister of Social Affairs, Sven Lubeck. The attempt to create closer personal contact and good will by frank exchange of experiences between employers and workers is one of the first of its kind in Europe. No Communists attended.

Many witnessed, in open deliberation, innumerable instances of misunderstandings having been fully cleared up merely by confidential personal talks between employers and the workers' representatives within the individual corporations, not needing outside arbitration. A few voices from the Working Men's Party demanded an "industrial democracy," and questioned the employers' right freely to employ or dismiss workmen and to distribute work according to their collective agreements.

This, the only point creating some discussion, was met by Hjalmar von Sydow, head of the Employers' Association, who said that the same concepts and methods used in a political democracy were not applicable to economic questions or to problems involving peace in the industrial field. The meeting resulted in the appointment of a joint committee, consisting of five representatives of the employers and five of the workers and a suitable number to be appointed by the Government, including representatives of the foremen and engineers who, it was claimed, had not been sufficiently represented in the past.

FRENCH COURT TELLS WHY EXTRADITION OF BLACKMER IS REFUSED

PARIS (AP)—France has officially refused the request of the United States for extradition of H. M. Blackmer, missing oil case witness. The extradition had been asked on the strength of an indictment returned in Denver, which accused Mr. Blackmer of making false income tax returns.

The court's decision explains that the refusal of the request of the United States Government for extradition was based on the following reasons: (1) That a false declaration of income tax is not a crime in France; (2) That the offense punishable by a fine; (3) That the Franco-American Treaty covers only perjury in court and that a false declaration being only a misdemeanor in France, is outlawed by a three-years statute of limitation.

The court's decision is final and will be officially transmitted to the American Embassy through the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Blackmer will remain in France indefinitely unless the United States Government should decide to reopen the case on some other charge.

PRINCE ESTABLISHES PRECEDENT IN JAPAN

TOKYO—For the first time in history, a Prince of the Imperial Family attended a gathering of non-official Americans in Japan, when the heir presumptive and Princess Chichibu went to the enthronement banquet of the American-Japan Society here. Nearly 300 persons were present.

Prince Tokugawa, the American Ambassador, and Prince Chichibu addressed the gathering, all speaking English. Prince Chichibu paid a graceful compliment to America as the home of the Princess for several years. Following the dinner Prince Chichibu met the guests in an informal democratic way.

BANK OF ENGLAND POLICY INQUIRY ASKED IN BRITAIN

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association, claiming to speak for the entire electrical industry in Britain, in its 1928 trade survey just issued over the name of its president, D. N. Dunlop, a member of the council of the Federation of British Industries, demands an inquiry into the financial policy of the Bank of England which, it says, is "directly responsible for the depression in this country."

The association attributes the bad trade to the policy of restriction of credit, with consequent reduction in wholesale prices, pursued by the Bank of England. "If," it adds, "the credit and financial position had been at all adequate to the needs of the present time, and if industry had received from banking interests the full support it required for expansion, there is no doubt that 1928 would have been one of the most prosperous years since the conclusion of the war."

SOUTH AFRICA LOOKS FOR BUDGET SURPLUS

By WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRETORIA, S. A.—N. C. Havenga, Minister of Finance, is proving a veritable Lord Bountiful to South Africa. Following a big budget surplus in 1926 has come the announcement that the Minister is expecting another surplus of at least £1,500,000 at the end of the current financial year and that he has decided to considerably reduce the income tax, or, at least, to make permanent a rebate of 20 per cent granted this year.

Electrical Prospecting Proves Success in Civil Engineering

Geological Exploration Made Easy by Methods Used in Gaining Information for Dams and Reservoirs in New England

Special To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LITTLETON, N. H.—Electrical prospecting, whereby elusive currents disclose evidence of deep-seated geological formations, has been successfully diverted here from fields of oil and ore exploration into civil engineering. Not only has it given information necessary to building the two huge dams and 20 miles of reservoirs that will make up a \$40,000,000 hydroelectric development, according to engineers, but it has aided in uncovering a geological mystery of this part of the Connecticut valley.

Geological exploration showed that Fifteen-Mile Falls, about which the 300,000 horsepower project of the New England Power Association is to center, were not even a part of the original Connecticut River. In pre-glacial days, it was found, the river wore out a rocky gorge in a path from 40 to 100 feet deep. Glacier debris filled this gorge, forcing the river elsewhere. And thus, although the glacial formations present certain problems to the constructing engineers, it was seen that this alone made the project possible, since the original river bed ran almost on a level, presenting little of the 320-foot drop of Fifteen-Mile Falls.

Electrical Prospecting Electrical methods of prospecting were found particularly useful in determining the depth of bed rock upon which this project will rest. In this work, it was explained, electric currents set loose at one point are picked up at another, enabling measurement of the resistances offered by substances through which they passed.

This method was also used in ascertaining the make-up of the proposed reservoirs, thus giving knowledge of future leakage. When checked with the slower method of boring into the ground with a diamond drill, the electrical method of exploration was found within 10 per cent of exactness.

Exploration by geologists also included a search for material to be used in the erection of the dams, both of which will be about 175 feet in height and 2300 and 3300 feet in length, respectively. Ample supplies of trap rock, sand for concrete work and filling material for the earth dam sections were found conveniently located.

Independent Investigations The investigations of Fifteen-mile Falls were conducted entirely independent of one another. Irving B. Crosby and Dr. Charles P. Berkey, consulting geologists, who did the work, agree, however, in pronouncing the chosen dam sites as containing no geological conditions which cannot be met.

The lower dam is located at Monroe, N. H., and Barnet, Vt. Its reservoir will extend up the river to Littleton, N. H., and Waterford, Vt., and will be eight miles long. The lake to be formed by the upper dam will be 12 miles long.

In his report Dr. Berkey said: "The lower site is an excellent one. Every important member of the geologic structure is eminently satisfactory and is unusually tight and solid. A perfectly safe dam can be built."

Concerning the upper dam at Littleton, Mr. Crosby states: "There is no question of the rock floor to carry the structure designed for it and there is no question of competence of the glacial drift to carry the load to be imposed on it."

Spain Decides to Postpone Revised Tariff

Moved to Defer Action by Protests of Exhibitors at Seville and Barcelona

By WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—After months of deliberation the Council of National Economy has submitted its report on the Spanish tariff and recommended increases to the Ministry for approval. Primo de Rivera, amid appeals from industrial interests in Catalonia and Bilbao, on one side, and protests from foreign countries and Spanish agricultural interests, on the other, has proclaimed the desirability of postponing the application of new imposts, on the ground that exhibitors at the two forthcoming international exhibitions at Seville and Barcelona threaten to withdraw if the increases take place. Consequently it has been decided that the present duties shall remain in force at least another year.

All trade treaties, however, have already been denounced, and lapse on Dec. 31, so that the rates enjoyed by those receiving favored-nation treatment may possibly be regarded as canceled. A determined attempt is on foot to bring this about, and if it succeeds, motorcars and other goods, which now already pay a stiff rate, will be assessed for twice the amount of the present duty.

The situation then would be worse for the foreign exporter than if the new tariff had come into force.

SOUTH AFRICAN LINES TAKE OVER CARGOES AND END FREIGHT WAR

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The freight war in the shipping trade between European and South African ports, which has been going on for 18 months, has ended with the announcement made here that the British and Continental South African Line has withdrawn its vessels. This is in conformity with an arrangement with the South African Conference Lines, which take over all the British Continental Company's cargo commitments.

The freight war thus ended arose from the British and Continental Line undercutting the rates quoted by the Conference combine. This combine claims to be able to provide all the tonnage that can be used and by an agreement concluded with the British and Continental Line has undertaken largely to increase its cold storage equipment for the South African fruit trade.

SENATE GETS NEW McNARY FARM BILL

Federal Board With Fund of \$300,000,000 Is a Feature

WASHINGTON (AP)—Farm relief legislation drafted on the Coolidge design and apparently with administration approval was started on its way Dec. 4 in the Senate with the introduction of a surplus control measure by Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon.

It establishes a federal farm board, one feature of farm relief urged by President-elect Hoover, with a fund of \$300,000,000, to assist proposed stabilization corporations in the orderly marketing of crops through the withholding of surpluses from the market.

Senator McNary, the chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, and co-author of the twice vetoed McNary-Haugen bill, left out of the measure the controversial equalization fee provision which drew so much fire from the administration. "The bill," he explained in a statement, "includes the principal features of the McNary-Haugen bill without the equalization fee. But the new measure is more than the old bill with the controversial fee section stricken out. It includes not only those basic provisions of farm relief that have won the support of farm leaders in general, but also the recommendation of Secretary Jardine and other administration leaders, together with the surplus control legislation promised in the Republican platform."

Seven on Board

"The farm board would be composed of the Secretary of Agriculture and six members, three Republicans and three Democrats, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate."

"The board is empowered to organize advisory councils for any commodity, selecting the seven members of the council from persons nominated by the co-operative marketing associations and producers handling the commodity. It will be the duty of the council to advise with the board on crop situations and to advise

JAPAN'S ENVOY ASKS PATIENCE WITH NEW CHINA

Mr. Debuchi Invokes American Co-operation in Stabilizing East

NEW YORK—An appeal to the great powers for "patience and tolerance" in permitting China to work out its national aspirations has just been made here by Katsuj Debuchi, the new Japanese Ambassador to the United States in an address before the Japan Society.

"Fortunately, events in China appear to be moving toward the stabilization of that country," Mr. Debuchi said, "and there is now more hope for a united China than ever before, yet it is too early to conclude that she has reached the promised land."

"I might, therefore, say that, promising as it is, the present situation is fraught with difficulties of various

natures. However, it is confidently hoped that, guided by the dictates of reason and moderation, those who are in control of affairs in China will do their utmost in tiding over these difficulties and in re-establishing throughout the country the reign of perpetual peace and security."

The Ambassador said that the United States and Japan are agreed in their recognition of the sovereign right of China and the necessity for upholding the doctrine of the "open door" and equal opportunity throughout the country. The key to the future prosperity of both the United States and Japan, he declared, was peace in the Pacific and he urged that friendliness and co-operation between the two countries become the popular will.

Praising the Kellogg Peace Pact, Mr. Debuchi assured the society that all his efforts at Washington would look toward maintaining and further strengthening the bonds of friendship between Japan and the United States.

Mortimer L. Schiff described Japan's policy in Manchuria as having been animated by the highest motives, though it has often been misunderstood, he said. He declared that it "has no selfish purpose to serve beyond the legitimate ones having relation to her own trade expansion and industrial development."

"That Japan is entitled to recognition of her leadership in her sphere of influence, which my father urged 12 years ago, has become increasingly evident since then," Mr. Schiff continued. "The interests of Japan and China are closely intertwined, and, as a result, Japan has certain duties and obligations in the Far East which none but she can effectively perform."

"It seems to me that the sooner China realizes that Japan is her friend, and the sooner other nations, in co-operation with Japan, aid China in working out her problems, the sooner China will establish herself on a firm and solid basis. China can learn much from Japan's development during the last 75 years, and her progress will not be different from that of Japan if she follows the example of her island neighbor. In this she should have our unqualified support and our patient understanding."

"CONSCIENCE FUND" UP \$100

WASHINGTON (AP)—One hundred dollars received by the Secretary of the Treasury in an envelope postmarked Lexington, Ky., has been added to the "conscience fund" sent to the total of that fund to \$568,194.61.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Dinner, Economy Grocery Stores, Elks Hall, 7. Hockley, Boston Bruins vs. New York Rangers, Boston Garden, 8:15. Music Colonial Theater—"Madam Butterfly," Jordan Hall—Apollo Club, 8:15. Theaters Copley—"Marigold," 8:20. Shubert—"The Red Rover," 8:15. Boston Opera House—Alexander Moissi in "Redemption," 8:15. Repertory—"Charley's Aunt," 8:15. EVENTS TOMORROW Annual sale benefit of the Grenfell Mission, 77 Newbury Street, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Luncheon meeting, Rotary Club of Boston, Hotel Statler, 12:15. Talk by Dr. J. H. Harlow, "Study-Individual Differences With Teachers," Boston Elementary Principals' Association, School Committee rooms, 12 Beacon Street, 2. Harvard University—Sever, 23; lectures on "Sound and Its Relation to Music," 15 Elmwood Avenue, Yarmington, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. under auspices of wives of professional department. Music Hotel Statler—Sophie Braslau, 11. Colonial Theater—"The Legend of the Piper" and "Fagel," 2:15. Exhibitions Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open daily, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Free admission. Admission free. Natural history and ethnological exhibits. Exhibit of Eskimo articles used or collected by Prof. George H. Hart on his trip to Greenland with heavy in 1906. Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. except Mondays. 1 to 4:30. Free guidance Tuesdays and Fridays. At 11 o'clock, special exhibition: Engravings and woodcuts by the Little Masters and Albert Altdorfer. Forecourt: Moroccan and Algerian Embroideries and Kabyle Jewellery. Louisiana Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 a. m. to 4:30. Admission free, charged, and on Sundays from 1 to 4, with admission fee. Fore Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. 1 to 5 Admission free. Exhibitions: Maya Art, lent by the Peabody Museum; water colors by Homer, Sargent, Hopper, Hopkinson and MacKnight. Also special gallery of drawings by masters of various nationalities and time.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Portraits of American Indians by Winold Reiss. Dolls and Richards, 158 Newbury Street—Paintings of Ships and the Sea, by Frank Vincent Smith; etchings by Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Painted water by Mrs. Gladys Bucker-Kaler. Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings and bronzes by artists of the West. Sally Fowler's Shop, 21 Charles Street—Precious by Cadwallader Washburn, Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Philip L. Hale. Greer House Galleries, Trinity Court—Paintings by John Whorf. The Print Shop, 26 Newbury Street—Prints by Palmer and Gavarni. The Copley Gallery, 162 Newbury Street—Portraits by George and Howard. The Little Studio, 171 Newbury Street—Stained Glass Medallions by C. J. Conk. Miss Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel—Paintings of Fifteenth Century by Denby Hurd; Large Gallery, annex of the hotel, paintings and etchings by Anthony Thieme; Christmas water colors and etchings, Dec. 7. Boston Community Art Group, 26 Joy Street—General exhibition of Boston artists. Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street—Travel photographs by Herbert B. Turner. Through Dec. 8. Art Department of the Boston Art Club—Exhibition of etchings by W. Harry Smith.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

F. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT Boston and vicinity: Cloudy, with some rain tonight and Wednesday; moderate temperature; variable winds, coming east and south and increasing; minimum temperature tonight will be near 40.

Southern New England: Rain beginning late tonight or Wednesday; colder Wednesday, in west portion, variable winds, becoming east and increasing. Northern New England: Rain or snow tonight in north and rain in south beginning late tonight or Wednesday; light to heavy snow in Maine and Vermont; variable winds, becoming easterly Wednesday.

Official Temperatures (8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	40	Memphis	32
Boston	42	Montreal	32
Buffalo	40	New Orleans	32
Calgary	4	New York	32
Chicago	30	Pittsburgh	26
Denver	12	Portland, Me.	24
Des Moines	22	Portland, Ore.	22
Eastport	40	San Francisco	52
Galveston	58	St. Louis	36
Hatteras	50	St. Paul	30
Helena	48	Seattle	31
Jacksonville	40	Tampa	48
Kansas City	30	Washington	42
Los Angeles	58		

High Tides at Boston Tuesday, 5:12 p. m.; Wednesday, 5:57 a. m. Height of tide, 8.6 feet, 8.3 feet. Light all vehicles at 4:42 p. m.

France Adopts New Attitude Toward China

(Continued from Page 1)

not only by his intention of putting Chinese and French Indo-Chinese relations on a sound footing, but also in the decision of the French Government to introduce the gold standard in Indo-China and reorganize finances. Pierre Pasquier has just left to take up his appointment as Governor-General of Indo-China, and his job, besides putting through financial reforms, is to extend the railways, build roads, develop agriculture, improve ports and spread a net of airways over the country.

These points, when considered together, show that while France is mainly occupied with European affairs it still holds the Far Eastern situation as exceedingly important.

Sino-British Negotiations Are Nearing Completion

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau LONDON—Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to Peking, is expected to arrive soon at Nanking, and his visit to the new capital is interpreted here as a sign that the negotiations between Britain and China for a trade treaty are nearing completion. These negotiations, which are necessitated by the fact that China will obtain tariff autonomy on Jan. 1, has been going on at the same time between H. H. Fox, British commercial attaché, and the Nationalist Government.

Signature to the treaty will, in the opinion of Downing Street circles, entail recognition of the new régime in China, and in this connection it is remarked that Sir Miles has not yet presented his credentials to any Chinese Government. A representative of the Christian Science Monitor is informed at this stage that the only question under discussion is the trade treaty. The negotiations on the subject of extraterritoriality and rendition of concessions at present are in abeyance, but Britain still holds to the policy outlined in the memorandum of December, 1926, in which it stated its readiness to negotiate these questions as soon as the time is ripe.

INDUSTRY IN OREGON TO UNDERGO SURVEY

By The Christian Science Monitor EUGENE, Ore.—A complete survey of the State of Oregon, encompassing every field of industry and business that comes within the scope of the University of Oregon is proposed by Dr. Arnold Bennett Hall, president, and is outlined in his report made to the regents recently.

Details of the proposed survey include the estimation of costs, which is set at between \$50,000 and \$75,000 yearly for five years, the fields to be covered, the method to be followed, and the suggestion that the work be made the basis of a 10-year constructive program for state development.

"EL" OPENS NEW MOTOR PARK

A new avenue for avoiding city traffic was inaugurated yesterday with the opening of the automobile

Motor Reciprocity Law Needs Change

MAINE FINDS IT CANNOT LET BARS COMPLETELY DOWN TO VISITING DRIVERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR AUGUSTA, Me.—Motor clubs and resort managers interested in the operation of Maine's automobile reciprocity law for tourists have found there is still a dragging brake shoe on the machine and are setting to work to relieve the friction.

When the statute was passed, it was widely advertised that Maine had completely "let down the bars" so that visiting motorists, if properly licensed in their own states, could drive in Maine for any length of time under a year without paying Maine a cent for any special registration.

State officials, however, found a clause that "all operators shall be licensed in like manner as residents of this State," and held under a legal opinion that this required a driver's license, either the home state or from Maine. But it was found that 31 of the 48 states, including practically all west and south of Maryland, do not issue or require driver's licenses. Hence these motorists were obliged to apply for Maine operating licenses.

The Maine Automobile Association has decided to seek an amendment of the law in the coming Legislature to remove this requirement and so make the intended reciprocity complete.

TRACT IS PRESENTED SCHOOL OF FORESTRY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR CORVALLIS, Ore.—A gift to the college of 2400 acres of cut-over forest land in Columbia County, Oregon, has been accepted by the regents of Oregon State Agricultural College and turned over to the school of forestry for research work in reforestation.

The tract was deeded to the college by J. W. Blodgett, a timber owner in both Oregon and Michigan. The land will be used by the school of forestry for making observations and experiments with different plans of reforestation.

HARPER METHOD MISS MAE McNAIR—(In charge) SHAMPOOING WATER WAVING MANICURING Telephone Trafalgar 5336

HOTEL ANSONIA Broadway and 73rd St., N. Y. City

Senate Gets New McNary Farm Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

authorized to make loans to the individual co-operative associations to enable them to make larger advances to the members at the time of delivery of the product to the associations, beyond the advances possible under existing credit agencies. Safeguards are provided for the protection of the funds advanced.

Price Insurance "The farm board is also authorized to help provide price insurance, to protect such funds as may be advanced to start the insurance plan. The board is given ample authority to work out a sound basis for the insurance, and is expected to proceed with caution since price insurance is comparatively new. The insurance should enable a co-operative association to make greater advances to the members on their delivery of the commodity to the association.

"While this plan goes beyond any legislation yet enacted for the aid of farmers, its ultimate success is in part dependent on existing laws providing for agricultural credit, co-operative marketing, research in agriculture, adequate tariffs, and other agricultural legislation."

TEACHERS' SALARIES DELAYED IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO (AP)—Thirteen thousand Chicago teachers went without their pay Dec. 4 because the School Board was unable to muster funds to meet its \$3,500,000 payroll. H. W. Caldwell, president of the School Board, said the schools would remain open, "no matter what happens." It will be two or three days, he said, before the teachers' money will be forthcoming.

Last week a deficit of nearly \$12,000,000 in the schools' finances was made public. City and school officials decided the city would pay \$5,000,000

USE OF CADETS IN WAR SCENE STIRS PROTEST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR PASADENA, Calif.—Pasadena citizens numbering 136 have presented a petition to the Pasadena Board of Education protesting against the employment of cadets of the Pasadena Junior College R. O. T. C. in a war scene, staged here in connection with Armistice Day celebrations.

The protestants aver that the duplication of war episodes is not consistent with sound educational policies and deplore the exploitation of youth in a dramatization of war.

KELLOGG TREATY SUPPORTED Prompt submission and ratification of the Kellogg Peace Pact was urged in telegrams sent to President Coolidge and Senators Gillett, Walsh and Borah by a meeting of approximately 300 persons at the Twentieth Century Club in Boston. The committee formed for support of the treaty will open an office at 120 Beacon Street.

NEW YORK CITY

Delightful and refreshing for the face. **Rose-Lo-Le** Toilet Preparations Hair Dressing that will please the most exacting clientele by.

CUNARD CHANGES MADE Announcement has been made from the Cunard Steamship Company in Boston that Joseph N. Brown, for 38 years in the Boston office, and James J. O'Connor have become assistant passenger managers. John F. Woods has been made manager of the cabin and second-class passenger department, while Thomas J. Kennedy will manage the tourist third and third-class departments.

METHODIST SERVICE ELECTS NEW YORK (AP)—The Methodist Federation for Social Service has re-elected Bishop Francis J. McConnell president. Other officers named were: Bishop Herbert Welch, Pittsburgh, vice-president, and Dr. Gilbert O. Lesourd, secretary-treasurer.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance: Single copy, 5 cents; one year, \$5.00; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.25; one month, 50 cents. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.) Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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FEWER AVIATION SHOWS INDORSED DUE TO EXPENSE

Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce Takes Action at Chicago Session

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Fewer and better aviation shows are to be held in the future, it was decided by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, at its legislative meeting here in connection with the International Aeronautical Exposition at the Coliseum.

The chamber hereafter will sanction only one national show each year. It will sanction a few other shows in which the cities holding them will bear a major portion of the expense. The chamber will give its good will, but no financial support to a third class of shows.

Manufacturers are interested in limiting the shows, it was pointed out, because of the expense of making exhibits. It cost one maker \$15,000 to show his wares at the Chicago show, it was said, and the expense of the entire exposition to the industry as a whole may reach \$500,000. An industry undergoing such tremendous expansion, needing all the capital it can get and conserve, cannot afford to spend many times half a million in a year on shows, it was pointed out.

Applications for Shows

Applications for air shows were received from Fort Worth, Tex.; Miami, Fla.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; Detroit, Mich.; Cleveland, O., and other cities. Some 45 corporations were represented at the meetings of the chamber.

One of the important developments of the day at the air show was the announcement of the Transcontinental Air Transport that it has signed a contract for \$200,000 of radio equipment from the Radio Corporation of America. This apparatus will be installed in all of the ships of this company to keep in touch with weather conditions and also to enable passengers to communicate with land. The ground stations will be set up at seven important terminals.

Greater advancement in the manufacture and sale of aircraft has been achieved in the last 12 months than in any like period since the peak of war time production, it was declared by L. D. Gardner, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, in an open letter to the industry. With increased production, he said, makers have been able to refine their products, improve performance and reduce unit prices.

Warning on Undue Expansion

"Seeing in commercial aviation," he said, "opportunities for profitable enterprise, important amounts of private capital have been invested, and increasingly large sums are seeking opportunities for further participation in manufacture, operation or use of aircraft. While this is most gratifying it requires the use of caution to provide against undue expansion and danger of unsound projects."

"Air transportation operations have now developed to a point where there is a shortage of thoroughly trained flying personnel. The training facilities have not developed as rapidly as the industry. Some form of government assistance may be not only advantageous to the industry but of direct value to the government air service and reserves."

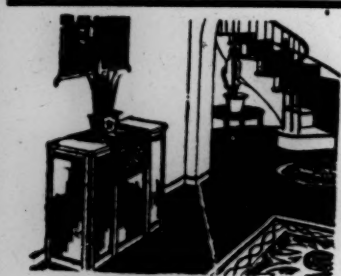
Exchange With Other Nations

An early consummation of reciprocal arrangements with other governments for the exchange of "airworthiness certificates," enabling American aircraft makers to enter foreign markets, is highly desirable, Mr. Gardner pointed out. Exports for the first nine months of last year were \$1,010,055, and this year \$2,696,603, were reported, but he said manufacturers still find themselves restricted in some countries.

With thousands using air transport and the prospect of hundreds of thousands in the near future, Mr. Gardner pointed out the need of "expansion of public control to secure constructive direction and helpful guidance." He suggested that the aeronautical branch of the Department of Commerce be requested to co-operate with the air transport section of the A. C. of C. in studying the situation and making recommendations for regulations.

22,000 OFFER PLANS IN DRY LAW CONTEST

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The offer of W. C. Durant, automobile manufacturer, of



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a prize of \$25,000 for the best and most practical plan to make the Eighteenth Amendment effective has brought more than 22,000 replies, according to an announcement just made by W. O. Heffernan, to whom the entries in the contest have come. The contest closed at midnight on Dec. 1.

Mr. Heffernan said the entries were divisible into two classes, one of which deals with education as a means of enforcement; the other with proposals for stronger enforcement. The next step in the contest will be the first meeting of the committee which will select the prize winner.

Air Pioneers Talk at Reunion of Good Old Days

(Continued from Page 1)

Valiant, among the first stunt fliers.

Among others in attendance were Bert Hassell and Parker Cromie, the Rockford to Greenland fliers; Charles Dickinson, who learned to fly 10 years ago at 62 years of age; Henry Toncray, who piloted the first airplane wedding and acted as the bridegroom; and Thomas Hamilton, maker of the Hamilton metal monoplane and propellers.

Made Record Glider Flight

Also among the notables were Lawrence J. Lesh, protégé of Octavi Chanute, who made a world's record glider flight, towed by a motor boat over the St. Lawrence River in 1907; Corp. Arthur Mix, one of the original 10 members of the United States Army Air Corps, who was Lincoln Beachey's mechanic; Col. Charles Chandler, commander of the United States Army Balloon and Observation Service during the war, and captain of the first air outfit in the army; Beckwith Havens and Tex Marshall and many others.

Hassel and Cramer took a lot of teasing on their failure to get to Stockholm; Pokker, who came here from Germany to build his airplanes, stated he believes the United States will shortly lead the world in aviation. Sikorsky declared that more development would come in the next 10 years of aviation than in the first 25, and that a practical solution of transoceanic flight will be made in a few years; Col. Paul Henderson, father of the air mail, and chairman of the Chicago Aero Commission, welcomed the old timers, and called attention to this city's need for more airport facilities, preferably on the lakefront.

Pay Professors More, Is Urged

Large Part of Salaries Found Lower Than in High Schools

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The need of larger salaries for college professors throughout the country is emphasized in a statement just issued by William H. Allen, director of the Institute for Public Service.

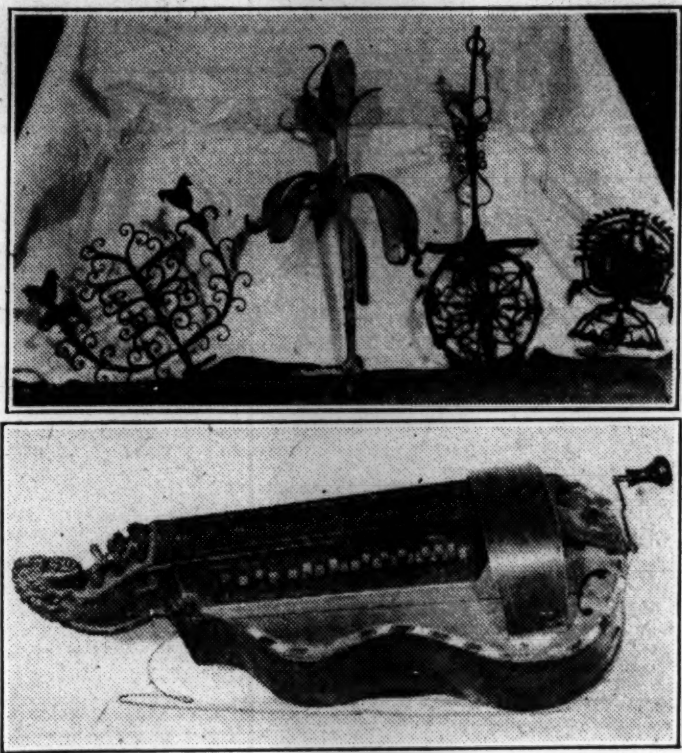
"Compared with the pay of public school teachers in New York and vicinity, the pay of the country's college teachers is still, with few exceptions, too low to safeguard education," it said.

Mr. Allen cites figures published by the General Education Board purporting to show that 67 per cent of 13,376 college teachers of all ranks, including full and associate professors, drew lower pay last year than the maximum for elementary teachers in New York City.

"Of 5345 full professors in 302 colleges," the statement continued, "3802, or over 70 per cent, drew less, by from \$290 to \$2900 each, than the high school teacher's maximum in New York, which is called too low."

Endowment "drives" and generous donations have proved inadequate to provide funds for paying college teachers' salaries which are on a par with the services they render, the statement said.

Old Ironwork From Spain



Top Picture Shows Spanish Wrought Iron Specimens. At Left is Hook on Which Kettles Were Hung; Next is Part of an Andorra, Then Comes a Trivet, and on the Right is a Hand-Made Lock From a Kitchen Door. The Bottom Picture is a Sixteenth Century Vierge, a Rare Old Musical Instrument From Southern Spain.

Industrial School Remote Airports Antique Sale Open Still Handicapping Passenger Traffic

North Bennet Street Display Has Rare Items From Old World in Many Lines

Mounting public interest in the collection of Old World antiques, furniture, wrought iron and textiles, annually exhibited and sold for the benefit of the North Bennet Street Industrial School in Boston has led, this year, to placing the exhibition on view in the larger quarters afforded by the Motor Mart Building in Park Square. The school maintains a permanent gallery in Charles Street.

Annually George C. Greener, director of the school, visits Spain, Italy, France, England and other countries, in search of authentic and often exceedingly rare pieces which can be used for decorative and practical purposes. Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Vienna and the west of England are largely represented in the current exhibit. Although the event has been annual now for several years, Mr. Greener still succeeds in bringing home a collection which is fresh in its interest and unlike any that have gone before.

Beginning today the exhibition and sale was opened daily to the general public for the remainder of the month. Well-informed workers are present to explain the origin of pieces that are unfamiliar to the average visitor; the items have been arranged by rooms according to the countries from which they come and in addition there is a "garden space" to permit the well ordered showing of a considerable number of typical Old World garden ornaments.

Despite Inconvenient Sites, 50,000 Passengers Used New York Air Lines

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Approximately 50,000 passengers were carried by 11 airplane companies operating in the New York metropolitan district during 1927, according to a survey of aeronautics now being made by the industrial bureau of the Merchants' Association. A considerable increase will be shown for 1928 when the statistics are completed, the association reports.

The greatest obstacle in the way of further passenger service is the distance of airports from the business section of the city, the report declares. It requires from 40 minutes to 2 hours and 20 minutes to reach the various flying fields, which in some instances is half as long as is required for a major airplane journey.

Comparable to Motor Travel
"Air transportation is now brought to a point where, under favorable conditions, a passenger may take a trip by airplane for less than three times what it would cost to make the same journey by railroad, and for approximately the same, or even a little less than it costs many people to travel by motor car," the report declares.

"The rates for airplane transportation are found to vary from 25 cents to \$1.50 an airplane mile. One thing that has served to keep up the cost of journeys through the air has been the fact that return traffic cannot be guaranteed and therefore it is necessary to charge round-trip mileage. Nevertheless on one trip to Ithaca, N. Y., the passenger mile rate was reduced to 10 cents."

WHEAT GROWING CROWN GOES TO MONTANA FARM

Benefits of Farm Bookkeeping Also Exhibited at Chicago Exposition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—A farmer who went out to Montana to homestead some 30 years ago was proclaimed wheat king of the United States and Canada here for a second term. C. Edson Smith, won the grand championship for 1928 at the International Grain and Hay Show, with hard red winter wheat grown near Corvallis.

The contest was a race between the winner and Herman Trelle of Peace River Valley, Alberta, wheat king of two years ago. Last year these two wheat experts were the leading men out of all the competing wheat growers of the two countries. Mr. Trelle winning the reserve championship.

Each went back from the exposition to redouble his efforts in producing fine wheat, but this year found them in the same relative position, Mr. Smith leading, Mr. Trelle second. C. Ivan Gustafson of Victor, Mont., won the oats championship.

Boy Among Champions
A slender lad of 12 years is among the lists of grand champions at the International Livestock Exposition, Clarence Goeckle of State Center, Ia., won his honor for exhibiting the best calf in the baby beef feeding contest.

Clarence's sister came with him to help him exhibit "Dick" at the exposition. It was lucky for him she didn't exhibit her own baby beef, said Clarence. He wouldn't have had much chance if she had, he confided.

Oklahoma carried away all the honors in junior stock judging contests. In the non-collegiate class, Gaines Gormley and Russell Van Buskirk of Avard and Willey Morse of Alva were the winning team, although Earl Coulter of Kansas was the highest rating boy.

In the collegiate class, the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater took the trophy for the third time and incidentally established a new high record. Quentin Williams, its highest man, is a senior prominent in athletics and student activities and a member of the debating team.

Farmers Turn Bookkeepers
Fourteen hundred farmers in Illinois turned bookkeepers last year and not one of them left the farm, it was revealed in an extensive exhibit made by the University of Illinois at the Grain and Hay Show. The exhibit drew business lessons from the 1400 farm ledgers and posted the results for the benefit of visiting farmers from other states.

For the bookkeeping farmers not only tabulated their own expenses, but made them available to the accounting experts of their state college of agriculture. Records kept for three years on 175 farms in four neighboring

ing counties with the same type of prairie soil, enabled the Farm Bureau-Farm Management Service, as the co-operative accounting study is called, to generalize and draw deductions for the benefit of farmers everywhere.

The most profitable 35 farms in the group, it was found, made an average of \$3000 more net earnings a year for the three years than the least profitable 35 in the same community.

About a dozen factors entered into this big disparity in earning power, analysis of the costs revealed. The farmers who were most successful made money by improving soil, selecting good varieties of crops, choosing those which yield high profit, developing efficient herds of live stock and equipping their farms for economical operation in accordance with a carefully thought out plan.

Permits Comparative Study
These basic facts were illustrated with many graphic displays at the Grain and Hay Show, but the exhibits did not reveal the whole of the Illinois idea. The service includes specific information for each farmer co-operating. Not only does he have his own records analyzed so that he can see his costs at a glance, but he can make comparisons with other farms in his community.

New varieties of grain that make for more profitable farming, exhibited here, tell stories of the patient work of agronomists in adapting seeds to the peculiar conditions of different regions. "Reward" is a new wheat for which are claimed many of the good qualities of Canada's distinguished "Marquis," and it ripens one week earlier.

Alaska is exhibiting here for the first time, showing what the United States experiment station at Matanuska is doing to adapt growing things to a short summer of continuous daylight.

The Michigan State College has an impressive display of its new barley, called "Spartan," a variety that has had the annoying rough barbs of its beard removed.

BOAT FIRM WINS CASE AGAINST GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Electric Boat Company of New York has won a judgment for \$3,083,732 against the United States in the Court of Claims in a case arising from war-time construction of submarine boats undertaken for the Navy Department. It had sought \$5,020,712.

Wage scales and other items entering into the construction costs were changed, the boat company's petition asserted, by government action during the life of its contract, and the damages sought were incurred.

NEGRO HERO MAY GET MEDAL

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lionel Clorish, Negro quartermaster, credited with the saving of 22 lives in the liner Vestris disaster off the Atlantic Coast, would receive a gold medal of honor from Congress to cost \$500, under a bill introduced by R. H. Weller (D.), Representative from New York.

House Committee Indorses Naval Ratio Extension

Chairman Britten Explains Baldwin Reply on Conference

WASHINGTON (AP)—The reply of Stanley Baldwin, British Premier, to the proposal of Fred A. Britten, chairman of the House Navy Committee, for a parliamentary discussion of naval limitation was read to the committee Dec. 4 by Mr. Britten, who coupled it with a lengthy explanation of his purpose in suggesting the conference.

During the discussion the committee adopted a resolution by Carl Vinson (D.), Representative from Georgia, reiterating the committee's desire for the extension of the 5-5-3 ratio of the Washington Arms Treaty to all classes of warships.

Noting that Premier Baldwin had replied that his official position restricted his negotiations to heads of governments, Mr. Britten said he had addressed Mr. Baldwin not as Prime Minister but as a member of Parliament.

The committee chairman expressed his belief that the correspondence had opened the door for another conference of representatives of Japan, Italy, France, England, and the United States. The question now is, he said, which of the executives of those five governments will assume the leadership while an expectant, tax-burdened world stands by.

Representative Vinson first suggested that the committee adopt a resolution expressing its feeling with regard to naval limitation for submission to President Coolidge, in the hope that he might call another conference. Mr. Vinson's suggestion was not included in the Washington Arms Conference, Chairman Britten observed, however, that this government had sponsored two naval limitation conferences, which had failed, and that the suggestion might place President Coolidge in an embarrassing situation.

CENSUS OF EVERY TREE TAKEN AT SYRACUSE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—A continuous census of city trees has been put into operation here by A. Robert Thompson, city forester. The method, known as the block-card system, was devised by Prof. Laurie D. Cox, head of the department of city forestry, Syracuse University.

The census covers such points as the name of the city street on which every tree grows, block numbers, and terminal streets. Each tree is numbered and described on the cards and the census is kept up-to-date by recording any work or special needs. Students at the forestry college, who compiled the census, have so far found Syracuse has 53,386 trees, American elms, silver maples and Norway maples predominate.

A Generous Gesture Is No Guarantee of True Value



WHENEVER long trading allowances are offered, as they will be, to lure you from your allegiance to Cadillac or La Salle you can be certain that this method of selling is necessitated by the lesser value of competitive cars.

Just a moment's reflection makes it perfectly clear that no car can be successfully substituted for either Cadillac or La Salle and, therefore, the lure of long trading allowances, or any other method of competitive salesmanship will fail to sway you if you truly want all that Cadillac-La Salle offer.

It is scarcely necessary to mention Cadillac-La Salle prestige or one's pride in possessing either of these cars. Certainly it is fruitless to suggest that any other car equals them on this score. Just as certainly they stand alone in beauty, in spite of vain but understandable attempts to imitate their style.

Again, there are no cars in all the world so safe to drive or so easy to master under any conditions of road, grade or traffic. For in no other cars can you shift gears so quickly and so easily, because no others have the new Cadillac-La Salle Syncro-Mesh Silent-Shift Transmission, which is almost instantaneous in action as well as classless in operation.

No other cars have brakes that are so powerful, yet so velvet-like in grip, or that operate with so slight a pedal pressure, because no other

cars have the new Cadillac-La Salle Duplex-Mechanical Effortless Four-Wheel Brakes, the most effective braking system ever developed. Nor have any other cars developed a steering mechanism to an equal degree of ease.

Then add to these advantages the Cadillac-La Salle crystal clear, non-shatterable Security-Plate Glass which forever removes the hazard of flying glass fragments and you have features of safety that are of priceless value to you and your family.

It is really very easy to appraise the field of fine cars and confirm your own impression that, after all, there is nothing that can possibly equal Cadillac or the Cadillac-built La Salle in beauty, safety, ease, performance or value.

However generous the trading allowance offered on behalf of some other car, you know that, were you to yield, the money could in no way compensate for all that you would miss.

La Salle is priced from \$2295 to \$2875; Cadillac \$3295 to \$7000—all prices f. o. b. Detroit. Cadillac-La Salle dealers welcome business on the General Motors Deferred Payment Plan. Enjoy the car now and pay out of income.

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VESTRIS INQUIRY ARGUES CHANGES IN CODE OF SEA

Agreement on Salvage Cost
Advised to Avoid Delay
in Sending SOS Call

NEW YORK—As an aftermath of the sinking of the Vestris, opinion here favors, among other greater safety measures, a revision of the traditional "code of the sea" so that captains will not delay too long on account of salvage costs, the sending of SOS calls.

Among the means being suggested for greater protection of ocean travelers, following the Vestris investigation by federal officials which has just closed, is some system for apportioning salvage charges, perhaps assessable on all passenger vessels, so that no thought of salvage costs will be a controlling factor in times of distress at sea. This, it is pointed out, would make the signal for help as immediate as that of calling out the fire department in event of a threatened blaze on land.

Needful legislation, based on the lessons of the Vestris disaster and making for greater safety at sea, is to be sought during this session of Congress, according to Charles H. Tuttle, United States attorney, who directed the recent federal inquiry.

Reluctant to Ask for Aid
The traditional loyalty and heroism of sea captains is emphasized, it is being said here, by their reluctance to resort to the SOS signal—a reluctance prompted, many believe, by their natural confidence in their own ability to see their ship safely through and their hesitancy, in some cases, to incur large, and perhaps needless, obligations to their owners should another ship be called unnecessarily to tow the distressed one to port.

It is to correct such traditions in the maritime world that the insurance companies are working quietly to ascertain the feeling among shipowners whether a statement of an understanding may be reached which will change the present status of the SOS and its preceding calls.

Insurance men must stand the brunt of the loss of a ship. Should the owners of vessels instruct their captains to seek assistance immediately when danger impends, it is the view of insurance men that some form of co-operative settlement of salvage claims might be made which would reduce the cost of the salvage to the owners of the vessel, would save the insurance companies a huge payment which would have resulted had the vessel been allowed to sink, and would still permit the paying of substantial charges to ships coming to aid foundering vessels.

Provision for Salvage Costs
The thought that a captain should not ask for help until every means of averting disaster had been exhausted is being discussed in marine circles, and a decided opinion is indicated that this policy, intended largely as a step to avert salvage fees, should not be a controlling factor, especially in the case of passenger vessels.

Salvage fees are not based on any definite percentage of the value of a ship, an official of the Merritt, Chapman & Scott Company, which specializes in rescuing foundering vessels, said. The basis upon which charges are based is an individual one. Various factors enter into the case, including the hazard, cost to the salvors, value of the rescue work and other items, which make it im-

possible to lay down any definite rule-of-thumb method for measuring the costs to the shipowners.

Question a Vital One
The question of salvage is a vital one in any change in the universally recognized "code of the sea," observed by all mariners, for it enters largely into the deliberations of the captain when he begins to consider the necessity of sending out an SOS signal.

Were the salvage fees less, or were they apportioned in part to insurance companies who, by paying a part of these charges would avert paying a much larger sum which would be incurred if the vessel were a complete loss, it is believed here that captains would be less disposed to delay their appeal for aid.

Salvors of vessels enter upon their work in an organized fashion, and the companies engaged in this work are a recognized feature in maritime affairs. They have widely scattered units, ready for service at any hour.

**Safety Campaign
'Throughout Year'**
Governor Fuller Says Care on
Highways Falls Short of
That in Industry

A safety campaign that will continue throughout the year, instead of ending with some short period, is necessary if highway safety is actually to be improved. Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, said in his opening address at a membership campaign of the Massachusetts Safety Council.

He pointed out that the work of the council extends throughout the year, stressing highway safety in the summer and fall, holding industrial safety meetings in the winter, and doing school and playground work for children's safety in the spring. The industrial accident problem, he said, from records of the council, has been made less serious than that on the highway and in the home.

In a passing reference to the compulsory automobile insurance situation, the Governor said, "It is a notion that we will find a solution that will penalize the reckless motorist for the benefit of those who have regard for the rights of others."

At Boston Theaters
Alexander Moissi
For a week Reinhardt's production of Tolstoy's "Redemption," with Alexander Moissi in the leading role, is being presented at the Boston Opera House. The company, all speaking German, is well chosen for this somewhat of a study in the character of a child's party in Philadelphia, a scene in a court, a Maine village porch comedy, a sketch of an actress who alternates French with English in her talk, a study of types in an Italian church, and "Three Breakfasts," which is a study of a married couple over a long period of years.

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Boston Stage Notes
"Marigold," a comedy of Scotland a century ago, continues at the Copley Theater, where the resident company is giving it a lively and atmospheric performance with E. E. Clive, Gaby Fay and Elspeth Dudgeon in the leading roles.

"The Red Robe," romantic opera-letta of France in the days of Richelieu is in its final fortnight at the Shubert Theater with Walter Wolf in the lead.

"Charley's Aunt," old time popular farce, is the current offering at the Repertory.

Adolphe Menjou's latest film comedy, "His Private Life," is the feature picture this week at Keith's Memorial theater. The vaudeville bill includes Sylvia Clark, who is humorous in song, and the Kouns Sisters, "mirror voiced" duettists, besides a brilliant dancing turn by Fowler and Tanara.

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Bird Student Says If You Think It Is Easy to Build Nest, Try It

Some Nests, He Says, Mere Platforms of Loose Sticks,
Yet They Withstand the Storms of Several
Seasons So Well Are They Made

"If you do not believe it is quite a task to build a bird's nest, try it," says Edward H. Forbush, former Massachusetts state ornithologist, and an authority on wild life. In an article prepared for the Associated Press.

"See if you can build the simplest kind of nest of twigs or sticks in the crotch of a tree," he says, "and if you succeed, notice how long it remains there before the winds blow it away."

"Hens and doves build mere platforms of sticks, so frail that often you can look through the interlacing twigs from below and see the eggs; yet these frail domiciles will withstand the storms of two or three winters. The reason for this is that the birds do not pick up loose sticks from the ground, but break sound ones off the trees, and then so interlock them that they hold together."

How the Tern Builds
"The most primitive nest that can be built is a mere hollow in the sand. Common terns, or mackerel gulls, as they are called by the fishermen. When nesting on sand bars where there is little or no vegetation often make such a nest. They breed sometimes in colonies of hundreds, and when the nesting fever comes on, each prospective mother bird chooses her spot and turning round and round, makes her little webbed feet fly, throwing out jets of sand in all directions, and so in a few minutes most of them have formed the little hollow that is to receive their eggs. "But some, not satisfied with such primitive accommodations, gather grass or seaweed and, working with bill, breast and feet, soon have con-

structed a very warm and comfortable nest.

"Most wild ducks build a warm thick nest of grass, lined with down from their breasts, and usually well concealed under bush or tree or in rank grass or other vegetation. When the eggs have been laid, the mother bird plucks more down from her breast, and feels it together in the form of a little blanket, attached to one side of the nest. Then when she leaves the eggs, unless suddenly startled, she spreads this carefully over them, thus concealing them and keeping them warm."

Some Use Mud for Nests
"Some birds shape their nests with mud, drying, keeps out the cold wind. The robin's nest is composed largely of mud, lined with grass. In lining it the mother bird works the grass into place with her feet as she sits in the nest, and turning around she works behind her feet while smoothing up the opposite side with her breast."

"The eaves swallow flutters down over some muddy spot, picks up a dab of mud in her bill, works it over with the saliva in her mouth and plasters it under the eaves of a barn or under some shelf on a cliff and, clinging there, holds it with her breast until it dries, then brings other mouthfuls until she has made a little curved shelf on which she can stand."

"Then her mate brings more mud or both birds bring it until the nest assumes the shape of half a cup. Some of these nests are roofed over and shaped like a retort, with a bottle-neck entrance; then they are lined with grass and feathers."

**Statue of Adams
Goes to New Site**
Work of Removal From Present
Location to Dock Square
Is Now Under Way

Six months after authorization, removal of the statue of Samuel Adams, in Adams Square, Boston, to a new site in Dock Square has begun. For 46 years this statue has occupied an increasingly crowded location in the midst of the historic square; mercantile buildings, hotels and shops have come closer and closer to it, shutting off the perspective permitted it in the days of its first placing.

Newly placed, the statue will face on Adams Square as busy as in older times but rendered, by recent changes in the district, more spacious. In 1906 Sam Adams was moved a few feet, to permit location of a ventilating shaft for the subway station underneath it and at that time the figure, which had faced toward Charlestown, was turned to face Faneuil Hall.

Caisson pile is being sunk 12 feet to give a firm foundation on which to place the statue. For about two weeks, and an expenditure of \$2000 of municipal money, will be required for the work done under the supervision of James H. Sullivan, Commissioner of Public Works for the city of Boston.

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from southern New England the percentage is much greater, according to the conference.

The present rate on cotton goods from New Bedford, Fall River and Providence to New York is 24 cents per 100 pounds, while the new rate on cotton and rayon mixtures will be 45 cents or 87½ per cent above the cotton goods rate.

The conference explains that the theory that rates are based on value does not apply in this case. The addition of a comparatively small amount of rayon, it declares, does not enhance the value of the fabric to any great extent, the rayon being added in small quantities for decorative purposes to meet the current demand of buyers. Some of the mixed fabrics, it was pointed out, are sold by the manufacturers as low as 14 cents a yard.

MUSIC
Burnada-Stewart
A small but deeply appreciative audience gathered in Jordan Hall last night for the joint concert by Isabelle Burnada, contralto, and Oliver Stewart, tenor. Frank Chatterton supplied some excellent accompaniments. The program comprised songs and arias by Handel, Rontani, Chausson, "Hie, Winter, Watts, Nin, de Falla and others, with a duet each from "Il Trovatore" and "Samson et Dalila" to finish the list. This was an enjoyable concert. The songs were well chosen and interesting; the singing sincere and straightforward. Both Miss Burnada and Mr. Stewart have been well grounded in the art of clear diction; to French, German, Italian and Spanish alike, they paid the compliment of correct and intelligible pronunciation. It was an added pleasure to hear the English songs given in a manner which made one independent of the program book. If it occasionally happened that tone quality was sacrificed to diction, shall we quarrel with these singers? Or if, as occurred last night, they were inclined to force the high notes to the point of harshness in order to gain dramatic intensity, shall we again quarrel with them? These are technical faults which the singers may overcome. So too, they may overcome a tendency toward tonal monotony, which is a thing quite apart from tonal dullness. Neither Miss Burnada nor Mr. Stewart are by any means a "duet" singer, but each might with profit acquire a wider variety of tone colors. And lest we seem ungracious, may we make special mention of Miss Burnada's excellent interpretation of Schubert's "Erlkönig," and the "O Mio Fernando" from "La Favorita," with the "Iris" of Daniel Wolf and "Sommi Dei" of Handel, so admirably sung by Mr. Stewart. Both artists made generous additions to the printed program. G. M. S.

**DE MOLAY AND RAINBOW
TO PRESENT 'CLARENCE'**
Booth Tarkington's "Clarence," a comedy in four acts, will be given under the joint auspices of Malden Chapter, Order of De Molay and Malden Assembly, Order of Rainbow for Girls, at the Mystic Theater, Malden, tomorrow evening.

Carl D. Gerke will play the leading role of Clarence with Miss Elizabeth Brown playing the leading lady's part. Others in the cast are: Robert M. Donnelly, Warren D. Thackeray, Colton G. Morris, Loyd Watson, Marjorie Holmes, Ruth Isaacson, Elizabeth Ray and Mildred Westcott. Miss Marguerite Ammann is director.

**LABOR COMMISSIONER
OBJECT OF CRITICISM**
Demands for the displacement of Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser as Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor and Industries, in favor of some appointee "who has the special qualifications necessary for progressive leadership" in labor law administration.

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For Him
at Kennedy's—the newest and
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much saving of time
and money.

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Permanent beauty . . . in which all your own
folk can combine the three-fold pleasure of giving
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infinite convenience or comfort or charm to your
own hearth, for this year's merry Christmas and
for many more.

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Ford Way Cleared for Sudbury Plant

Owners of Water Rights Give
In and Last Obstacle Seems
to Be Removed

SUDBURY, Mass. (AP)—The C. O. Parmenter Company of this town, relinquished all rights to the Parmenter mill pond and eight acres of land at Sudbury Center to Henry Ford, at a session of the Land Court at Boston, on Monday.

The action did away with the last of the opposition to Ford's proposal to erect a factory for the manufacture of automobile parts in this town. The Parmenter company operated a grist mill, which burned down a year ago. Three years ago a representative of the automobile manufacturer sought to secure the water rights and land along Mill Brook, but more money was asked than what Ford wanted to pay. It was said the Parmenters were not included in those opposing the offer.

PORTLAND HOLDS ELECTION
PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—Arthur W. Jordan, vice-president and treasurer of the Casco Mercantile Trust Company, was elected to the Portland City Council and Dr. Herbert H. Cleveland and Ernest E. Decker to the School Committee in the election on Monday.

FIVE TROOPERS DISCHARGED
Five troopers of the Massachusetts State Police, one a corporal, have been discharged from the service for drinking in the Brookfield Barracks. They were convicted by a trial board, including Capt. Charles T. Beaupre, commander of the force. The case is the only one in which such discipline has been necessary in a long period.

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much saving of time
and money.

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tion have been placed before Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts.

Among the delegation presenting the demands were Mrs. Wenona O. Plinkham, secretary of Massachusetts Civic League; Miss Marion Raymanton, secretary of Consumers' League; Mrs. Julia Parker, Telephone Operators' Union; E. A. Johnston, Building Trades Council, and Miss Margaret McGill, president of Women's Educational and Industrial Union, all as private individuals.

HARVARD SENIORS ELECT
In what is said to be one of the closest of Harvard University senior class elections Arthur E. French Jr., captain of the football team, was elected first marshal of the class, with David Guarnaccia and Forrester A. Clark, also members of the team, elected second and third marshal. Among the other elections were those of Alan R. Sweezy of Englewood, N. J., class treasurer; Robeson Bailey of Philadelphia, class poet, and L. T. Grimm of Los Angeles, class orator.

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nation stirred to romantic
flights by magnificent cloisonne
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quisitely embroidered hand-
kerchiefs from China and
Switzerland, linens from Ire-
land, pottery from Italy—and
amazing, ingenious novelties
from Central Europe!

You'll find all these along
with the hundreds and hun-
dreds of lovely things made
right here in America.

Silver Star Silk Stockings
FOR WOMEN AND MISSES
STYLE 91A
All silk picot top chiffon
stockings
\$1.95
STYLE 50A
Heavy service
weight stockings
\$1.85

STYLE 75A
All silk medium weight
stockings
\$1.95
STYLE 45A
Utility service
weight stockings
\$1.45

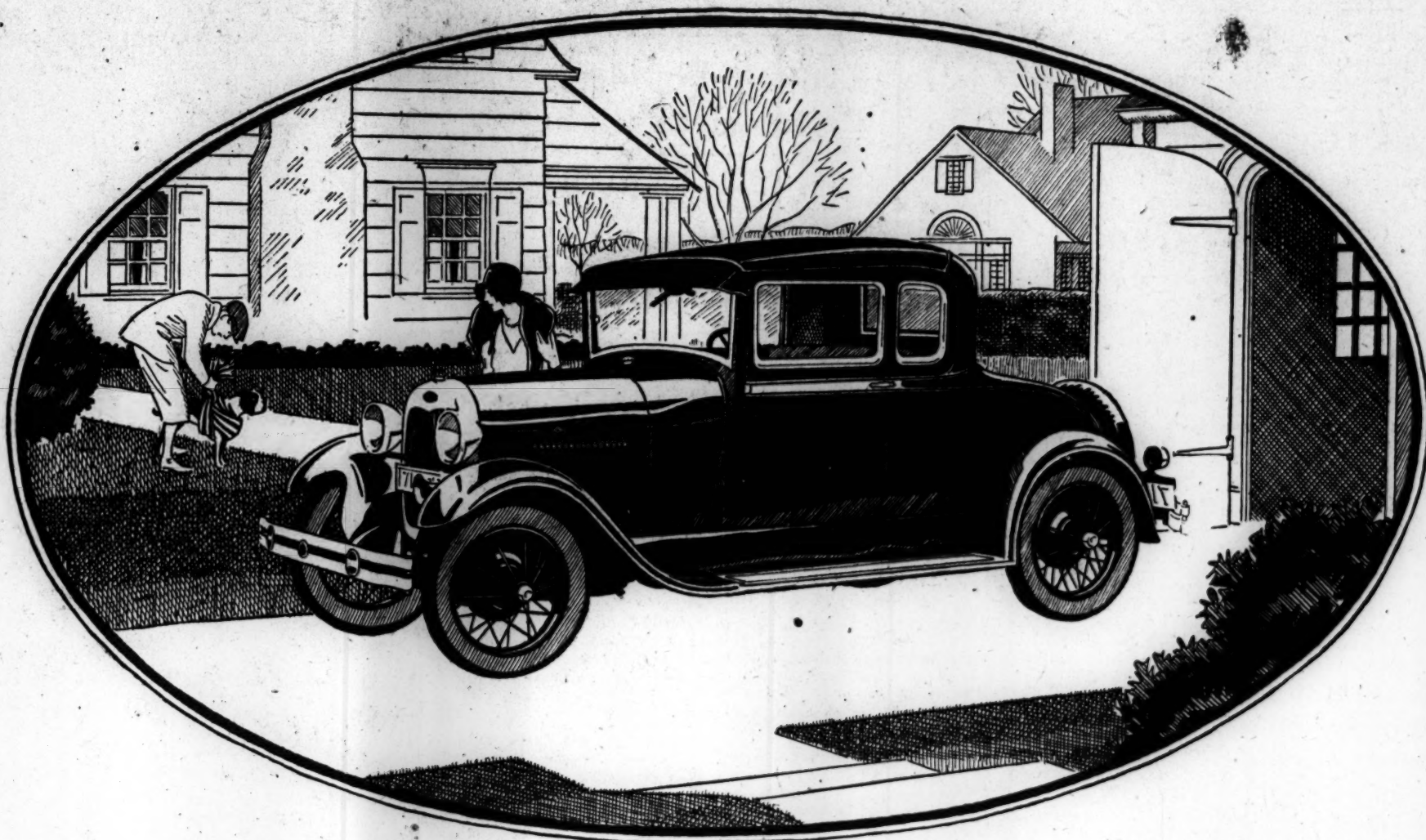
All have reinserted lisle garter tops, toes and heels.

The Outlet Company
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—STATION WJAR

Practical Gifts
That are Long Remembered
FRESH-CHARMING
FROCKS
in the New
High Colors
for
Miss & Matron
\$5.98 to \$16.75

SMART HAND BAGS
of Antelope, Calf
and Novelty leather
Envelope
and
Pouch Styles
in
Brown & Black
\$2.95 to \$5

CLAYTON
196 WESTMINSTER ST.—PROVIDENCE R. I.



Constantly we are finding new and better ways of doing things

THE new Ford was a good car when it was first introduced. It is a better car today. Constantly we are finding new and better ways of doing things. Ceaselessly, untiringly, our engineers are working for the improvement of the car. Every new idea that seems to promise advancement is studied and tested in every conceivable way.

Not only in the laboratory, but out on the road in actual running. As soon as we are sure of its value we put it into the car.

The result is an automobile that is always new. There is no such thing as saving improvements for a yearly model designed to speed up sales or capture a passing fancy.

No matter when you buy a new Ford—in January, May, August or December—you know that it embodies every latest development that has proved sound and good.

You know more than this. You know that in design, materials and workmanship it is the best car that can possibly be made at a low price. The deciding thought behind every move is not sales or profits—but "*What will give the most service to the public?*"

Our whole effort is toward simplicity—to give you complete, well-rounded performance with the least amount of machinery and without sacrificing quality anywhere along the

line. You cannot make a complicated car at a low price without cutting corners somewhere.

The new Ford is a truly great car because it brings you a proved, sensible balance of every essential feature of an automobile. No one part has been over-developed at the expense of another.

You get remarkable acceleration and smoothness at all speeds. You get speed of 55 to 65 miles an hour. You get uncommon power and hill-climbing ease. You get reliability and economy of operation that will save you many dollars in the up-keep of your car.

You get more than this . . . a fully enclosed, silent six-brake system—four Houdaille hydraulic shock absorbers—Triplex shatter-proof glass windshield—the full and immediate advantage of many improvements developed exclusively by the Ford Motor Company.

Arrange now to see the new Ford and know the thrill of driving it. Judge it not only on acceleration, power and speed, but also on safety, comfort, ease of control, reliability, economy—on its long life and the security of its trade-in value.

You will know then that today, more truly than ever before, there is nothing quite like the new Ford in design, quality and price.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY
Detroit, Michigan

President Coolidge's Message to Congress Stressing Economy, Peace and Prosperity

The text of President Coolidge's message to Congress follows:

To the Congress of the United States: No Congress has ever assembled, on surveying the state of the Union, has met with a more pleasing prospect than that which appears at the present time.

In the domestic field there is tranquility and contentment, harmonious relations between management and wage earner, freedom from industrial strife, and the highest record of years of prosperity.

In the foreign field there is peace—the good will which comes from mutual understanding, and the knowledge that the problems which a short time ago appeared so ominous are yielding to the touch of manifest friendship.

The great wealth created by our enterprise and industry, and saved by our economy, has had the widest distribution among our own people, and has gone out in a steady stream to serve the charity and the business of the world.

The requirements of existence have been passed beyond the region of luxury. Enlarging production is consumed by an increasing demand at home and an expanding commerce abroad. The country can regard the present with satisfaction and anticipate the future with optimism.

Main Source Is Integrity

The main source of these unexampled blessings of peace, prosperity and character of the American people. They have had great faith which have supplemented with mighty works. They have been able to put trust in each other and trust in their Government.

Their candor in dealing with foreign governments has commanded respect and confidence. Yet these remarkable powers would have been exerted almost exclusively for the constant co-operation and careful administration of the Federal Government.

We have been coming into a period which may be fairly characterized as a conservation of our national resources. Wastefulness in public business and private enterprise has been displaced by constructive economy. This has been accomplished by bringing our domestic and foreign relations more and more under a reign of law.

A rule of force has been giving way to a rule of reason. We have substituted for the vicious circle of increasing expenditures, increasing tax rates, and diminishing profits the charmed circle of diminishing expenditures, diminishing tax rates, and increasing profits.

Four times we have made a major revision of our internal revenue system, abolishing many taxes and substantially reducing almost all others. Expenditures have been stimulated to business has so increased taxable incomes and profits that a surplus has been produced.

Third of Debt Paid

One-third of the national debt has been paid, while much of the other two-thirds has been refunded at lower rates, and these savings of interest and constant economies have enabled us to repeat the satisfying process of more tax reductions. Under this sound and healthful encouragement the national income has increased nearly 50 per cent, until it is estimated to stand well over \$30,000,000,000.

It has been a method which has performed the seeming miracle of leaving a much greater percentage of earnings in the hands of the taxpayers, while at the same time increasing the government revenue. That is constructive economy in the highest degree. It is the surest way to prosperity. It should not fail to be continued.

This action began by the application of economy to public expenditure. If it is to be permanent, it must be made so by the repeated application of economy. There is no surplus of money which can be used to pay off the debt. The last year the estimates showed a threatened deficit for the current fiscal year of \$34,000,000.

Under my direction the departments began saving all they could out of their present appropriations. The last tax reduction brought an encouraging improvement in business, beginning nearly in October, which will also increase our revenue. The combination of economy and good times now indicates a surplus of expenditures to be made before June 30.

Face Unbalanced Budget

It is necessary therefore during the present session to refrain from new appropriations for immediate outlay, or if such are absolutely required, to provide for them out of revenue; otherwise, we shall reach the end of the year with the unthinkable result of an unbalanced budget. For the first time in my term of office we face that contingency.

I am certain that the Congress would not pass and I should not feel warranted in approving legislation which would involve us in that financial disaster.

On the whole the finances of the Government are most satisfactory. Last year the national debt was reduced about \$26,000,000. The estimated expenditure for 1929 is \$27,000,000,000. The advance of world civilization likewise is dependent upon that order among the people of different countries which will be peace.

To insure our citizens against the infringement of their legal rights at home and abroad, to preserve order, liberty and peace by making the law supreme, we have an army and a navy.

Both of these are organized for defensive purposes. Our army could not be much reduced, but does not need to be increased. Such housing and repairs as are necessary are under way and the five-year program in aviation is being put into effect in both branches of our service.

Vary Difficult in Cruisers

Our country's dependence on the sea is not new. It is a comparative new vessel, 22 that are old, and right has been built. The renewals and replacements must be provided. This matter was thoroughly canvassed at the last session of the Congress and does not need reiteration.

The bill before the Senate with the elimination of the time clause should be passed. We have no intention of competing with any other country. This building program is for necessary replacements and to meet our needs for defense.

The cost of national defense is stupendous. It has increased \$118,000,000 in the past four years. The estimated expenditure for 1929 is \$68,000,000. While this is made up of many items it is, after all, mostly dependent upon numbers. Our defense needs do not call for any increase in the number of men in the army or the navy. We have reached the limit of what we ought to expend for that purpose.

I wish to repeat again for the benefit of the timid and the sus-

picious that this country is neither militaristic nor imperialistic. Many people at home and abroad, who constantly make this charge, are the same ones who are even more solicitous to have us extend assistance to foreign countries. When such assistance is granted, the inevitable result is that we have foreign interests.

Must Protect Interests

For us to refuse the customary support and protection of such interests would be to derogate from the sovereignty of this Nation. Our largest foreign interests are in the British Empire, France, and Italy. Because we are constantly solicited for those interests, I doubt if anyone would suppose that those countries feel we harbor toward them any militaristic or imperialistic design.

As for smaller countries, we certainly do not want any of them. We are more anxious that they are to have their sovereignty respected. Our entire influence is in behalf of their independence and autonomy, a witness to our adherence to this principle.

The position of this Government toward the line of armaments, the results already secured, and the developments up to the present time are so well known to the Congress that they do not require any reiteration.

The magnitude of our present efforts of veterans' relief, without precedent, and the results have been far-reaching. For years a special pension has been granted to the veterans of the Spanish-American War. At the time we entered the World War, however, Congress determined to provide by law for the relief of the disabled of the World War and the dependent survivors of our Government.

Eleven years have elapsed since our Government began this work. It is a system of compensation, rehabilitation, hospitalization, and insurance for the disabled of the World War and the dependent survivors of our Government.

The administration of all the laws concerning relief has been a difficult task, but it can safely be stated that the measures have omitted nothing in their desire to deal generously and humanely.

For Continued Aid to Veterans

We should continue to foster this system and provide all the facilities necessary for adequate care. It is the conception of our Government that the pension roll is an honor and a privilege. The roll is not a list of the needy, but a list of the deserving. It is a list of the brave and the brave are justly entitled to its benefits, but exclude all others.

Annual expenditures for all forms of relief now approximate \$75,000,000, and are increasing from year to year. It is doubtful if the peak of expenditures will be reached even under present legislation for some time yet to come.

Further amendments to the existing law will be suggested by the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, and other like organizations, and it may be necessary for administrative purposes, or in order to remove some of the inequalities in the present law, to make further changes.

I am sure that such recommendations as may be submitted to the Congress will receive your careful consideration. But because of the great expenditure now being made each year, with every dollar that it will increase, and because of the great liberality of the existing law, the Government is unable to legislate dealing with this subject should receive most searching scrutiny from the Congress.

Advantages of Unity

You are familiar with my suggestion that the various public agencies now dealing with matters of veterans' relief be consolidated in one government department. Some advantages to this plan seem apparent, especially in the simplification of administration and the opportunity of bringing about a greater uniformity in the application of veterans' relief.

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Positive Adherence to Peace

It is the most solemn declaration against war, the most positive adherence to peace, that has ever been made by a group of nations for sovereign nations to make. It does not supersede our inalienable sovereign right and duty of national defense or under any circumstances before the event to any mode of action which the Congress might decide to be wise if ever the treaty should be broken.

But it is a new standard in the world around which can rally the informed and enlightened opinion of nations to prevent their governments from being forced into hostile action by the temporary outbreak of international animosities. The observance of this covenant, so simple and so straightforward, promises more for the peace of the world than any other agreement ever negotiated among the nations.

The first duty of our Government to its own citizens and foreign nations within its borders is the preservation of order. Unless and until that duty is met a government is not even eligible for recognition among the family of nations. The advancement of world civilization likewise is dependent upon that order among the people of different countries which will be peace.

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High-Lights of President's Message Read to Congress

The requirements of existence have passed beyond the standard of necessity into the region of luxury.

A rule of force has been giving way to a rule of reason.

One-third of the national debt has been paid, while much of the other two-thirds has been refunded at lower rates, and these savings of interest and constant economies have enabled us to repeat the satisfying process of more tax reductions.

During the year we have signed 11 new arbitration treaties, and 22 more are under negotiation.

Nicaragua is regaining its prosperity and has taken a long step in the direction of peaceful self-government.

The long-standing differences between Chile and Peru have been sufficiently composed so that diplomatic relations have been resumed by exchange of ambassadors.

Our relations with Mexico are on a more satisfactory basis than at any time since their revolution.

Pending before the Congress is a recommendation for the settlement of the Greek debt and the Austrian debt. . . . our country can afford to be generous. The rehabilitation of these countries awaits their settlement.

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The first duty of our Government to its own citizens and foreigners within its borders is the preservation of order.

Our navy, according to generally accepted standards, is deficient in cruisers. . . . We have no intention of competing with any other country.

I wish to repeat again for the benefit of the timid and the suspicious that this country is neither militaristic nor imperialistic.

As for smaller countries, we certainly do not want any of them. We are more anxious that they are to have their sovereignty respected.

The magnitude of our present system of veterans' relief is without precedent, and the results have been far-reaching.

The present status of agriculture, although greatly improved over that of a few years ago, bespeaks the need of further improvement, which calls for determined effort of farmers themselves, encouraged and assisted by wise public policy.

Continued progress in civil aviation is most gratifying.

Under the guidance of Governor-General Stimson, the economic conditions of the Philippine Islands have been raised to a standard never before surpassed.

It is desirable that all the legal activities of the Government be consolidated under the supervision of the Attorney-General.

The end of government is to keep open the opportunity for a more abundant life.

\$2,400,000 over the amount appropriated in 1921.

The program of support for research may wisely be continued and expanded. Since 1921 we have appropriated nearly an additional \$2,000,000 for extension work, and this sum is not the limit.

While these developments in fundamental research, the dissemination of agricultural information are of distinct help to agriculture, the most serious problem of the surplus problem demands attention. As emphasized in my last message, the Government should assume responsibility for the disposal of surplus crops clearly due to overextended acreage.

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Every proper use of land should be made to put land to use for food and shelter. The reforestation of land best suited for timber production is progressing and should be encouraged, and to this end a federal land inquiry was instituted to afford a practical guide for public policy.

Improvement has been made in grazing regulation in the forest reserves, not only to protect the ranges, but to preserve the soil from erosion. Similar action is urgently needed to protect other public lands which are now overgrazed and rapidly eroding.

Temporary expedients, though sometimes capable of appeasing the demands of the moment, cannot permanently solve the surplus problem and might seriously aggravate it. Hence putting the Government directly into business, subsidies, and price fixing, and the alluring promises of political action, is a substitute for private initiative, should be avoided.

The Government should aid in private initiative, should be avoided.

As a beginning there should be created a federal farm board, consisting of able and experienced men, empowered to advise producers' associations in establishing central agencies for the handling of surplus crops, to seek more economical means of merchandising and to aid the producer in securing returns according to the quality of his product.

A revolving loan fund should be provided for the necessary financing until these agencies shall have developed means of financing their operations through regularly constituted credit institutions. Such a bill should carry authority for raising the money by loan or otherwise, necessary to meet the expense, as the Treasury has no surplus.

Favors Farm Co-operatives

Agriculture has lagged behind industry in achieving that unity of effort which is essential to the demands of the co-operative movement.

The Chic New Perfumette

express, and passenger service, this new transportation medium is daily becoming a more important factor in commerce. It is noteworthy that this development has taken place without governmental subsidies.

Commercial passenger flights operating on schedule have reached 15,000 miles per day.

Anniversary of First Flight

During the next fortnight this Nation will entertain the nations of the world in a celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first successful airplane flight. The credit for this epoch-making achievement belongs to a citizen of our own country, Orville Wright.

When I attended the Pan-American Conference at Havana, the President of Cuba showed me a model of the status of the original memorial that was overturned by a storm after it was erected on the Cuban shore to the memory of the men who perished in the destruction of the battleship Maine.

As a testimony of friendship and appreciation of the Cuban Government and people he most generously offered to present this to the United States, and I assured him of my pleasure in accepting it. There is no location in the White House for placing so large and heavy a structure, and I therefore urge the Congress to provide by law for some locality where it can be set up.

To Promote Railroad Mergers

In previous annual messages I have suggested the enactment of laws to promote railroad consolidation with the view of increasing the efficiency of transportation and lessening its cost to the public.

While consolidation can and should be made under the present law until it is changed, yet the provisions of the act of 1920 have not been found fully adequate to meet the needs of other methods of consolidation.

Amendments designed to remedy these defects have been considered at length by the respective committees of Congress and a bill was reported late in the last session, which I understand has the approval in principle of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It is hoped that this legislation may be enacted at an early date.

Experience has shown that the interstate commerce laws require definition and clarification in several other respects, some of which have been pointed out by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its annual reports to the Congress. It will promote the public interest to have the Congress give early consideration to the recommendations there made.

The cost of maintaining the United States Government merchant fleet is steadily reduced. We have established American flag lines in foreign trade, where they had never before existed as a means of promoting commerce and as a naval auxiliary.

Government Ship Lines Sold

There have been sold to private American capital for operation within the past few years 14 of these lines, which, under the encouragement of the recent legislation passed by the Congress, give promise of continued successful operation.

Additional legislation from time to time may be necessary to promote further advancement under private control.

Through the co-operation of the Post Office Department and the Shipping Board long-term contracts are being made with American steamship lines for carrying mail, which already promise the construction of new vessels and the gradual re-establishment of the American merchant marine as a private enterprise.

The views that the Government has been so beneficial to our shipping. The cost is being absorbed to a considerable extent by the disposal of unprofitable lines operated by the Shipping Board, which the new law has made a market. Meanwhile it should be our policy to maintain these strategic lines until they can be transferred to private capital.

To Help Neighbors Build Roads

In my message last year I expressed the views that we should lend our encouragement for more

good roads to all the principal points on this hemisphere south of the Rio Grande. My view has not changed. The Pan-American Union has recently endorsed it. We already have in some of the countries to the south a great deal of progress in being made in road building. In other engineering features are often exacting and financing difficult.

As those countries enter upon programs for road building we should be ready to contribute from our abundant experience to make their task easier of accomplishment. I prefer not to go into civil life to accomplish this end. We already furnish military and naval advisers, and following this precedent we could draw competent men from these same sources and from the Department of Agriculture.

We should provide our southern neighbors, if they request it, with such engineering advisers for the construction of roads and bridges. Private interests should look with favor upon all reasonable loans sought by these countries to open main lines of travel.

Such assistance should be given especially to any project for a highway designed to connect all the countries on this hemisphere and thus facilitate intercourse and closer relations among them.

Air Links With Latin America

The friendly relations and the extensive commercial intercourse with the Western Hemisphere to the south of us are being further cemented by the establishment and extension of air mail routes. We shall soon have one from Key West, Fla., over Cuba, Haiti and Santo Domingo to San Juan, P. R., which will connect with another route to Trinidad.

There will be another route from Key West to the Canal Zone, which connection will be made with a route across the northern coast of South America to Paramaribo. This will give us a circle around the Caribbean under our own control.

Additional connections will be made at Colon with a route running down the west coast of South America as far as Concepcion, Chile, and with the French air mail at Paramaribo running down the eastern coast of South America.

The air service already spans our continent, with laterals running to Mexico and Canada, and covering a network of over 28,000 miles, with an average cargo of 15,000 pounds.

Waterway Improvements

Our river and harbor improvements are proceeding with vigor. In the most recent few years we have increased the appropriation for this regular work \$28,000,000, besides what is to be expended on flood control. The total appropriation for this year was over \$91,000,000.

The Ohio River is almost ready for operation. The Mississippi and other rivers are under way. In accordance with the Mississippi flood law, army engineers are making surveys and studies of the river and other streams throughout the country with a view to flood control, irrigation, water power, and navigation.

Our barge lines are being operated under generous appropriations, and negotiations are developing for the St. Lawrence waterway. To secure the largest benefits from these waterways joint rates must be established with the railroads, preferably by agreement, but otherwise as a result of congressional action.

We have recently passed several river and harbor bills. The work

ordered by the Congress, not yet completed, will cost about \$243,000,000, besides the hundreds of millions to be spent on the Mississippi flood way. Until we can see our way out of this expense no further river and harbor legislation should be passed as expenditures to pay to into effect would be four or five years away.

Irrigation of Arid Lands

For many years the Federal Government has been committed to the wise policy of reclamation and irrigation. While it has met with some failures due to unwise selection of projects and lack of thorough soil surveys, so that they could not be placed on a sound business basis, on the whole the service has been of such incalculable benefit to so many states that no one would advocate its abandonment.

The program to which we are already committed, providing for the construction of new projects over a period of years. The high cost of improving and equipping farms adds to the difficulty of securing satisfactory results from the reclamation of vacant farms on federal projects.

Readjustments authorized by the reclamation relief act of May 25, 1926, have given more favorable terms of repayment to settlers. These new financial arrangements, and the general prosperity on irrigation projects have resulted in increased collections by the Department of the Interior of charges due the reclamation fund for water power which could be used for generating electricity.

As private enterprise can very well fill this field, there is no need for the Government to go into it. It is unfortunate that the states interested in this water have been unable to agree among themselves. Nevertheless, any legislation should give every possible safeguard to the

present and prospective rights of each of them.

The Congress will have before it the detailed report of a special board appointed to consider the engineering and economic feasibility of this project. From the short summary which I have seen of it, I judge they consider the engineering problems can be met at somewhat increased cost over previous estimates. They prefer the Black Canyon site.

On the economic features they are not so clear and appear to base their conclusions on many conditions which cannot be established with certainty. So far as I can judge, however, from the summary, their conclusions appear sufficiently favorable so that I feel warranted in recommending a measure which will protect the rights of the states, discharge the necessary government functions, and leave the electrical field to private enterprise.

Muscle Shoals Project

The development of other methods of producing nitrates will probably render this plant less important for that purpose than formerly. But why have it, and I am told it still provides a practical method of making nitrates for national defense and fertilizer.

By dividing the property into its two component parts of power and nitrates it would be possible to dispose of the power, reserving the right to any concern that wished to make nitrates to use any power that might be needed for that purpose. Such a disposition of the power plant can be made that will return in rental about \$2,000,000 per year.

If the Congress would grant the Secretary of War authority to lease the nitrate plant on such terms as would insure the largest rental of nitrates, the entire property could begin to function. Such a division, I am aware, has never seemed to appeal to the Congress. I should also gladly approve a bill granting authority to lease the entire property for the production of nitrates.

I wish to avoid building another dam at public expense. Future operators should provide for that themselves. But if they were to be required to repay the cost of such dam with the prevailing commercial rates of interest, this difficulty will be considerably lessened.

Now do I think this property should be made a vehicle for putting the United States Government indirectly into the retail field of power distribution and nitrate sales.

Conservation of Resources

The practical application of economy to the resources of the country could for conserving them. It does not mean that every resource should not be developed to its full degree, but it means that none of them should be wasted.

We have a conservation board working on our oil problem. This is the utmost that can be done for the future well-being of our people in this age of oil-burning engines and the general application of gasoline to transportation.

The Secretary of the Interior should not be compelled to lease oil lands of the Osage Indians when the market is depressed and the future supply is in jeopardy.

While the area of lands remaining in public ownership is small, conservation with the vast area in private ownership, the natural resources of those in public ownership are of immense present and future value. This is particularly true as to minerals and water power.

The proper bureau have been classifying these resources and estimating their value. The estimates are being submitted, in the budget, for the proper prosecution of this important work.

Immigration Code Favored

The policy of restrictive immigration should be maintained. Authority should be granted to the Secretary of Labor to give immediate preference to learned professions and experts essential to new industries. The returning of families should be expedited. Our immigration and naturalization laws might well be codified. In its economic life our country has rejected the long accepted law of a limitation of the wage fund, which led to pessimism and despair because it was the doctrine of perpetual poverty, and has substituted for it the American conception that the only limit to profits and wages is production, which is the doctrine of optimism and hope because it leads to prosperity.

Here and there the councils of labor are still darkened by the theory that only by limiting individual production can there be any assurance of permanent employment for increasing numbers. But in general, management and wage-earner alike have become emancipated from this doom and have entered a new era in industrial thought which has unleashed the productive capacity of the individual worker without an increasing scale of wages and profits, the end of which is not yet.

The application of this theory accounts for our widening distribution of wealth. No discovery ever did more to increase the happiness and prosperity of the people.

Increases in Wages
Since 1922 increasing production has increased wages in general 12.5 per cent, while in certain selected trades they have run as high as 84.5 per cent and 28 per cent in the boot and shoe shops. The increase is over 5 per cent and in woolen mills 8.4 per cent, although these industries have not prospered like others. As the rise in living costs in this period is negligible, these figures represent real wage increases.

The cause of constructive economy requires that the Government should co-operate with private industry to eliminate the waste arising from industrial accidents. This item, with all that has been done to reduce it, still reaches enormous proportions with great suffering to the workman and great loss to the country.

The Federal Government should continue its solicitous care for the 8,500,000 women wage earners and its efforts in behalf of public health, which is reducing infant mortality and improving the bodily and mental condition of our citizens.

Civil Service Salaries Raised
The most marked change made in the federal service was the increase in salaries. The Board of Actuaries on the retirement act shows by its report that July 1, 1921, the average salary of the 330,047 employees subject to the act was \$1367, while on June 30, 1927, the average salary of the corresponding 465,263 was \$1989. This was an increase in six years of nearly 53 per cent.

On top of this was the generous increase made at the last session of Congress generally applicable to federal employees and another bill increasing the pay in certain branches of the postal service by 10 per cent. The retirement act made three years ago. This raised the average level from 1919 to 1927, making an increase in seven years of over 62 per cent.

While it is well known that in the upper brackets the pay in the federal service is much smaller than in private employment, in the lower brackets, ranging well up to \$3900, it is much higher.

It is higher not only in actual money paid, but in privileges granted, a vacation of 30 actual days in the case of those with five years' service, with additional time running in some departments as high as 30 days for sick leave and the generous provision for cost efficiency. No other body of public servants ever occupied such a fortunate position.

Aid Recaptured Education
Through the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior, the Federal Government, acting in an informative and advisory capacity, has rendered valuable service. While this province belongs peculiarly to the states, yet the problem of recaptured education is a general responsibility of the Federal Government.

A survey of Negro colleges and universities in the United States has just been completed by the Bureau of Education. The survey was conducted by the institutions themselves and through private sources. The present status of Negro higher education was determined and recommendations were made for its advancement. This was one of the numerous constructive undertakings of the bureau.

Following the invitation of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, the Bureau of Education now has under way the survey of agricultural colleges, authorized by Congress. The purpose of the survey is to ascertain the accomplishments, the status, and the future objectives of this type of education. It is now proposed to undertake a survey of secondary schools, which educators insist is timely and essential.

Federal Building Program
We have laid out a public building program for the District of Columbia and the country at large running into hundreds of millions of dollars. Three important structures and one annex are already under way and one addition has been completed in the City of Washington.

In the country sites have been acquired, many buildings are under construction, and some are already completed. Plans for all this work are being prepared in order that it may be carried forward as rapidly as possible.

This is the greatest building program ever assumed by the Federal Government. It contemplates structures of utility and of beauty. When it reaches completion the people will be well served and the Federal City will be supplied with the most beautiful and stately public buildings which adorn any capital in the world.

by the Constitution of this Union is being rapidly dissipated. Their operations in the life of the Nation is constantly enlarging.

Exploding the Negro problem for political ends is being abandoned and their protection is being increased by those states in which their percentage of population is largest. Every encouragement should be extended for the development of the race.

The colored people have been the victims of the crime of lynching, which has in late years somewhat decreased. Some parts of the South already have wholesome laws for its restraint and punishment. Their example might well be followed by other states, and by such immediate remedial legislation as the Federal Government can extend under the Constitution.

Philippines and Porto Rico
Under the guidance of Governor-General Stimson the economic and political conditions of the Philippine Islands have been raised to a standard never before surpassed.

The cooperation between his administration and the people of the islands is complete and harmonious. The Congress has advanced the islands from double taxation to be granted by the Congress to our citizens doing business in the islands, and the largest share of the swept Porto Rico last September, the people of that island suffered large losses. The Red Cross and the War Department went to their rescue.

The property loss is being retrieved. Sugar, tobacco, citrus fruit, and coffee, all suffered damage. The first three can largely look after themselves.

The coffee growers will need some assistance, but they should be strictly on a business basis, and only after most careful investigation. The people of Porto Rico are not asking for it.

Department of Justice
It is desirable that all the legal activities of the Government be consolidated under the supervision of the Attorney-General. In 1870 it was felt necessary to create the Department of Justice for this purpose.

During the intervening period, either through legislation creating law officers or departmental action, additional legal positions not under the supervision of the Attorney-General have been provided until there are now over 900. Such a condition is as harmful to the interest of the Government as it was in 1870, and should be corrected by appropriate legislation.

In order to prosecute the oil cases, I suggested that legislation be enacted a law providing for the appointment of two special counsel. They have pursued their work with signal ability, recovering all the leased lands besides nearly \$30,000,000 in money, and nearly \$17,000,000 in their property.

No find themselves hampered by statute, which the Attorney-General construes as applying to them, prohibiting their driving for private clients before any department. For this reason, one has been compelled to resign.

No find themselves hampered by statute, which the Attorney-General construes as applying to them, prohibiting their driving for private clients before any department. For this reason, one has been compelled to resign.

Prohibition Enforcement
The country is in the midst of an Eighteenth Amendment. Those who object to it have the right to advocate its modification or repeal. Meantime, it is binding upon the Nation and its Governments and all our inhabitants.

The federal enforcement bureau is making every effort to prevent violations, especially through smuggling, manufacture, and transportation, and to prosecute generally all violations for which it can secure evidence. It is bound to continue this policy.

Under the terms of the Constitution, however, the obligation is equally on the states to exercise the power which they have through the executive, legislative, judicial, and police branches of their governments in behalf of enforcement.

The Federal Government is doing and will continue to do all it can in this direction and is entitled to the active co-operation of the states.

Peace and Prosperity
The country has duly adopted the era of prosperity more extensive and of peace more permanent than it has ever before experienced. But, having reached this position, we should not fail to comprehend that it can easily be lost. It needs more effort for its support than the less exalted places of the world. We shall not be permitted to take our ease, but shall continue to be required to spend our days in unremitting toil.

The actions of the Government must command the confidence of the country. Without this, our prosperity would be lost. We must extend to other countries the largest measure of generosity, moderation, and patience. In addition to dealing justly, we can well afford to walk humbly.

The end of government is to keep open the opportunity for a more abundant life. Peace and prosperity are not finalities; they are only methods. It is too easy under their influence for a nation to become selfish and degenerate.

This test has come to the United States. Our country has been provided with the resources with which it can enlarge its intellectual, moral and spiritual life. The issue is in the hands of the people. Our faith in man and God is the justification for the belief in our continuing success.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

Complaints Settled Out of Court by Federal Trade Commission

Great Saving in Trial Costs Results From "Stipulation" Method of Disposing of Cases by Agreement—Definition of Trade Terms Safeguards Buyers

This is the fifth of a series of nine articles on the Federal Trade Commission. Other articles are to appear on Dec. 5, 6, 7, 8.

By a STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON—On Dec. 1, 1928, the Federal Trade Commission established a trial examiners' division. This division presides at the trial of formal complaints issued by the commission, and arranges the dismissal of what are called applications for complaints by securing an agreed statement of facts from individuals or firms alleged to be engaged in unfair practices. This is called stipulation by stipulation. This method, it is estimated, costs less than \$500 per case, as against the \$2500 cost per case of bringing a case to trial.

The stipulation method has proved to be not only a financial saving, but attains an end of even greater importance, the immediate cessation of the unfair practice. The commission believes that "the procedure by stipulation has resulted in gradually establishing and perfecting precedents that in the future will greatly facilitate procedure, and at the same time eliminate from the channels of trade many unfair business methods that to a large extent have been prevalent, although recognized as unethical but tolerated by usage."

Affect Welfare of Families
The range of these stipulations and the close work which they touch the man in the street and his wife and their children is indicated in the following brief summary of representative cases in this class of procedure.

The stipulations have required the stopping of sale of pyroline coated material or other imitation under the name of leather. Manufacturers agree that ivory means only the product of tusks of mammals, and that articles made from other substances are not to be called ivory in any way that may deceive the public.

Dealers in shoes are not to say they tan their own leather unless they do, nor are retailers to imply that they are manufacturers of dress goods, and so able to pass the mid-dleman's profit along to the consumer unless they actually make the goods so offered.

Ladders sold as Norway pine must not be made of spruce, nor are premiums that are actually included in the cost of bluing to be offered as "gifts." White pine is defined within the trade as Pinus Strobus and cheaper woods such as Pinus Sylvestris are not to be offered as white pine. Dealers are not to obtain orders for electric fixtures on the strength of illustrations contained in the catalogue of competitors, since these orders cannot accurately be filled unless the competitor's goods are actually used. Synthetic flavoring will not do in beverages sold as being made from the juices of grapes, cherries, oranges, lemons, strawberries and loganberries.

Silk, Wool, and Rayon
Lawn mowers must contain ball-bearings if so sold, and gasket shellac must be labeled shellac compound unless it is made wholly from shellac gum cut with alcohol. Silk is the product of the cocoon of the silkworm, and no goods are to be advertised and sold as silk unless made wholly from this product. The word silk is not to be used in connection with a product made of rayon (a derivative of cellulose) and when another material such as wool is mixed with silk the result is to be called silk and wool, and so on.

Fountain pens must not bear price marks at which they were never intended to be sold, with the object of enabling the retailer to offer a seeming bargain. Wool blankets are to contain no cotton unless so stated, and "100 per cent new filling" for mattresses must mean just that in these days when so much second-hand mattress material is used.

Barre granite is to come only from quarries in the Vermont city of that name. No shoes are to be offered for sale inaccurately labeled as army shoes. "British woolen goods" as a term applies only to goods made on looms in Great Britain. There are no Buick wheels for automobiles except those made by the Buick Motor Company. Cresote shingles must contain creosote and seeds are to be sold with accurate descriptions, if any description is offered, of the place of their growth. Kid is made from goatskin, not from calfskin. Fur made from the skins of Chinese dogs is not to be sold as Manchurian fox.

Accurate Descriptions Required
A product made of wood pulp is not to be sold as "reed." Paints are to be accurately described as to their quality by their labels, where any description is offered. Goods sold as imported must be as described. "French white zinc" is a term indicating that the goods so labeled were made in France by a French process, and no other goods are to be so labeled. Felt is understood in the trade to mean a material built up of compact layers of cotton.

The terms "fashioned" and "semi-fashioned" are not to be applied to women's stockings unless they are so shaped during the process of knitting. Engraved stationery is to be produced only by the process of engraving on steel or copper, when so called. There are many sorts of red-stained woods but the products of none of these are to be offered for sale as mahogany unless they are made from the tree known to the trade as mahogany. One retailer was stopped from selling a "lumber product" that was not even made of wood.

SHARE IN STORES GIVEN TO CLERKS

\$150,000 in Stocks Allotted to 488 Employees

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A total of \$150,000 of stock in Deutsch Brothers, New York furniture retailers, will be distributed among 488 employees of the company, according to an announcement just made by Adolph Deutsch, president of the concern.

When baby is grown-up, what a thrill to show him how he looked the first day he walked. Or how fine to be able to show him how grandmother looked when she visited you!

Q. R. S. is a new movie-camera that both TAKES pictures and PROJECTS them!

What a present to give! A gift that may be made to one person but is accepted by the whole family. The price is \$98.50, but there is nothing more to buy. You have a camera, and a projector, and a motor and lamps, shutters, cord and key, you have two reels of film and a case! As easy to operate as a "still" camera, for whatever you see is taken on the film. Easy to put in the film, easy to work the projector.

FIFTH FLOOR

Chandler & Co.
Boston Common—Tremont at West

Hand Made Gowns \$2.00

The fact they are hand-made and Philippine gowns signifies that they are exceptional in quality—unusually well made—some white effectively embroidered in soft, delicate tones; others in flesh embroidered in self shades—also peach color with applique effect. Third Floor.

SCHOOL ADAPTS ITS COURSES TO STUDENT NEEDS

Teaches About Things Its Pupils Are in Close Contact With

By a STAFF CORRESPONDENT

BAKERSFIELD, Calif.—One of the largest school districts in the United States is served by Kern County High School in this city, where 2421 pupils from a territory 65 by 80 miles in extent gather daily for their studies.

Some 600 pupils are daily transported to the school in 16 buses, which go as far as 35 miles into the country each morning and night. These buses, owned and operated by the school, to supplement privately owned transportation lines, cover a daily total of about 800 miles.

In its diversified activities, Kern County High School specializes in the major pursuits of its district. In addition to the usual college preparatory courses, it offers intensive agricultural training, petroleum courses, and similar specific instruction.

In these studies it operates upon an heroic scale. Its agricultural department, for instance, gives each student practical experience as well as the theory of his work through the assignment of projects, which range from the raising of spring chickens to the care of pure bred Holstein cattle. Each student owns his particular project. To finance them, they have within the last few years borrowed more than \$40,000 from local banks, sponsored by the school; and of this amount only about \$200 has not been repaid.

Each year the produce of students' projects are sent to the state fair at Sacramento, and for six out of the last seven years have won sweepstakes honors. Since 1920 the school's eleven has held the state high school football championship, while glee clubs and orchestras have won first place in the Los Angeles Elstedsford.

A junior college with 240 students is a part of Kern County High School, while two subsidiary schools at distant points care for about 120 additional high school pupils. Development of the extensive activities of this school has been rapid and recent. In 1925 it numbered less than 500 students, and its subsequent growth has been in excess of 500 per cent.

BUILDERS SUPPLY MERGER
MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Consolidation of the National Builder's Supply Association and Southern Builder's Association was effected at a meeting of the two organizations at the opening session of their joint convention here December 3.

At the same time Mr. Deutsch announced the purchase of 15 stores of the Equitable Furniture Company, Inc., which will give his organization 19 stores in Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx and Mount Vernon. The stock distribution will be made on the basis of seniority. Mr. Deutsch said, each employee who has been with the company for a year being entitled to one share. The senior employee in point of service is Nathan Selig, who entered the company's employ 41 years ago. He will receive a stock interest and be retired on full pay.

Realty Bargain Days Considered by Norfolk Board

Novel Plan for Stimulating Sales Includes Careful Study of Properties

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORFOLK, Va.—A novel plan for stimulating the sale of real estate is under consideration by the directors of the Norfolk Real Estate Board, which is composed of a number of the real estate operators of the city. The plan proposed is to have a bargain sale of real estate every week.

Each member of the board will have the right to submit to a special committee what the member considers the best that it can offer from the properties on its list. This committee will sort the different offerings and pick out the best three, and turn them over to the board's appraisal committee for final decision.

The appraisal committee will minutely consider all three properties and will place on each parcel what it considers to be the fair market price. The parcel which shows the greatest value will then be offered as the "real estate buy of the week"; and will be listed with all members of the board.

The board's advertising committee will have charge of the advertising. There will be no charge to the owners of property for this service except the usual real estate commission. This will be divided between the member offering the property, the broker, and the board for any expense incurred by it, on account of the sale.

The plan is believed to be original with the Norfolk Real Estate Board, workable and comparatively simple and in all probability will be adopted by the directors.

Share in Stores Given to Clerks
\$150,000 in Stocks Allotted to 488 Employees

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Men's Save \$2 to \$3 on your shoes

\$10. Shoes—\$7.85
\$12. Shoes—\$8.85 to \$9.85
Several lines of \$14. Shoes at \$11.85

"NONE SO GOOD"

HURLEY SHOES for Men and Women

268 Washington Street, corner Water, Boston
Five Stores in New York City

A DOORWAY TO BETTER GIFTS

Special Bridge Set

2 Packs Gilt Edge Cards, Score Pad, 4 Tallies and Pencil, \$1.75

Red, Blue, Green, Brown and Black, with silver design.

Genuine Leather Writing Case with Lock, Rose, Blue, Green, Brown and Purple. Extension Pocket and Writing Pad, \$3.95

DIARIES
FIVE YEAR DIARY—Genuine Leather with Lock, \$2.50

Christmas Card Box Assortment, \$1.00 Each
No. 2851—18 Cards, Lined Envelopes
No. 2854—25 Cards, Lined Envelopes

THORP & MARTIN
60 HANNAH ST. COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

You Get Neither Economy Nor Comfort When You Buy a Cheap Shoe

Yet it is not necessary to pay an unreasonably high price to secure comfortable and long-wearing shoes.

ORTHOMODE Shoes

For women and children offer a new experience in genuine comfort and considering quality are moderately priced.

Catalogue on request

BENJAMIN F. LINE INCORPORATED

17 St. James Avenue (Park Square Building), Boston

Give the Young Man a Tuxedo—for Christmas

Our stock is so large that a perfect fit is assured—often without alterations.

Then the authoritative, refined designs, and superior quality, appeal immediately, and later, when he steps out on the ballroom floor, or elsewhere, he has all the desired assurance of being faultlessly attired. Tailored in our Boston workrooms, from finest materials throughout, Scott's tuxedos are surprisingly moderate in price—coat and trousers \$50 and \$55.

Young Men's Department—2nd Floor

Scott's Company LIMITED

336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

*ify Craig's
red of Satisfaction*

STREET,
ENG.

CHINESE WOMEN ORGANIZING FOR ADVANCEMENT

Girl Sues for Share of Estate—Another Ask Release From Child Betrothal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PEIPING (Peking).—With the encouragement of the Nationalist Government, the women of China are now rapidly emerging from their age-old seclusion and are busily organizing themselves for further advancement.

The Peiping Women's Rights Association was recently inaugurated here, and at its first meeting a constitution was adopted and 13 departmental chiefs were elected on an organization plan similar to that of the Nationalist Government itself. The association, according to its constitution, is for the purpose of promoting the rights of women, and complete political and social equality with men is to be sought.

The Peiping International Women's Club, which was organized here a few years ago to introduce women of various nationalities to one another in this cosmopolitan city, has had great success with its series of meetings. The election this year of a native of the city as president of the organization is expected to insure the continuity of its programs hereafter.

Chinese women are also becoming increasingly prominent this season in other clubs which were originally for foreigners. The Mothers' Club, the College Women's Club, the Things Chinese Society, and the Institute of Fine Arts—all have Chinese women now as active members.

Ho Chi-kung, the new mayor of Peiping, is particularly interested in improving the status of women. He has prohibited the old traffic in children, whereby the daughters of poor men were sold as servants to wealthy families, and he is enforcing the order against foot binding. He has also attacked the ancient system of concubinage and has forbidden men to take secondary wives hereafter. Marriages from now on must be contracted only with the consent of the bride and groom and unions between strangers are forbidden.

In this connection the women of Peiping are watching with interest two novel law suits now before Shanghai courts. In one case, a girl is suing her brothers for an equal share of her father's rich estate, which is contrary to old Chinese law, by which a daughter received a dowry, but had no legal ranking with her brothers. In the other case, a girl is seeking release on the eve of her wedding from a betrothal arranged for her when she was only 12 years old.

Cairo-to-Cape Dash Likened to Famous Lindbergh Flight

Gerry Bower Completed His Journey Only 1½ Hours Behind Schedule

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CAPE TOWN, S. A.—The speed dash of Gerry Bower, the intrepid South African motorist, from Cairo to the Cape by car has, been compared with the famous exploit of Lindbergh.

When Mr. Bower set himself to perform this 6,000-mile run in 40 days few thought he could succeed, and many believed that he had underestimated the hazards of the enterprise. The outward journey to the Cape was made at a comparatively leisurely pace and was deliberately planned to challenge the difficulties of driving through central Africa in the rainy season and to plan out the course of the great African highway of the future. Cairo was reached without mishap, the hundreds of miles of rain-sodden country being negotiated with a steady perseverance.

Occasionally, and particularly between Monga and Khartoum, the expedition found it necessary to abandon the road for the river, but this was done only when it was found to be utterly impossible for any road vehicle to make progress without continuous assistance in the shape of gangs of native labor.

From the first, Mr. Bower decided to make the return journey a speed dash, and after the announcement of his departure from London his progress was followed with considerable interest in the African continent. A touch of romance was imparted to the effort by the cryptic statement that Mr. Bower had discovered a stowaway "on board" shortly after leaving Cairo. The stowaway turned out to be his wife, to whom he had said good-by in Paris, but who had flown to Cairo in order to accompany her husband on this dash down the African continent. Bush fires and lions were encountered near the equator; and, driving sometimes 16 hours a day, Mr. Bower arrived at Johannesburg. He had then 8 hours left to reach Cape Town, 1,000 miles away, and he pluckily attempted to go right on without taking any rest. At Potchefstroom, however, he was obliged to delay his journey for some hours. Once on the road he made a big-hearted, final effort, tearing through the Free State and the Cape Province at a speed which sometimes reached 75 miles an hour, he eventually reached Cape Town only an hour and a half behind his scheduled time.

BRITON INVENTS SELF-WINDING WATCH

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—A wristlet watch that needs no winding and is dust and damp proof is the invention of John Harwood, a Lancashire man. This is now on the London market.

At a demonstration of his invention Mr. Harwood said that he made no claim to have solved the problem of perpetual motion. His watch, however, having no holes in the case through which dirt, dust or damp

can enter, had eliminated three of the causes which make them so badly and need cleaning. The case is free of winding or setting mechanism. By the unconscious movements of the arm and hand the watch is automatically wound in about two hours and will then go for 30 hours without any movement being necessary. A safety device prevents overwinding.

Austria's Deficit Turned to Surplus, Statement Shows

Though Loan, It Is Held, Will Be Necessary for Constructive Investments

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VIENNA.—The 1929 budget of the Austrian state guarantees the stability of the currency and increased financial power to the central authority, but offers no relief to the taxpayer, who is now taxed almost to the hilt, and it is a question whether private industry will be able to face the additional taxation of 3,000,000 schillings, which is now to be imposed upon it. This increase will severely test the resistance of many not-too-prosperous branches of trade during the coming 12 months, and its effects will be particularly felt by the middle classes, who have suffered most in central Europe since the war.

The statement of the Finance Minister, Dr. Viktor Kienböck, shows that both expenditure and revenue have considerably increased. Five years ago a deficit had to be reckoned with, today that has been turned into a surplus of more than 35,000,000, if productive investments are not included.

The constructive investments for 1929 will cost 218,400,000 schillings, which, less the budget surplus mentioned above, will amount to 183,300,000, to be met by the new investment loan, that is expected to be floated in the world's capital in the near future.

The Austrian state debt, which at the close of the last year for which accounts have been closed (Dec. 31, 1927), was 2,541,700,000 schillings, has been reduced in the interval by 178,000,000, mainly through a reduction of the relief credits, as a result of the London Agreement, and the establishment of a sinking fund for League of Nations' loans. The total debt comes to 3,000,000,000, that is \$430,000,000 approximately.

The state is still heavily burdened by its large number of dependents, both as employees and pensioners. There are more than 80,000 railway employees, 15,000 workers in state monopolies, 120,000 pensioners and 220,000 receiving unemployment support.

The annual adverse trade balance of 1,000,000,000 schillings is an amount which economic experts declare must be more or less normal under present conditions, and which is more than covered by Austria's invisible exports, such as foreign tourist traffic and international business through Vienna.

Seek to Promote Campus Reading

Eastern College Librarians Hope to Awaken Greater Interest in Books

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—College librarians should be more active in stimulating reading on the campus, according to delegates to the sixteenth annual conference of eastern college librarians just held at Columbia University. The conference was attended by about 200 librarians from 15 states.

The delegates heard speeches on recent developments in college library service and discussed various problems directly connected with the work in college libraries. They emphasized the need for more thorough training for library workers, the use of student research and the development of a standard book collection for libraries.

Among methods suggested for promoting greater interest in reading among students was by wide publicity for the newest and best books. Weekly exhibits of books on current topics and displays of old and interesting books were advised.

Charles B. Shaw, librarian of Swarthmore College, and Wharton Miller, librarian of the University of Syracuse, presided at the sessions. Dr. C. C. Williamson, head of the School of Library Service at Columbia University, welcomed the visiting librarians on behalf of the university.

LIFE-SAVING MEDAL FOR AFRICAN CHIEF

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—The Liverpool Shipwreck & Humane Society has just awarded its life-saving medal and diploma to a brave African chief who last July, when the Elder Dempster boat Oshogbo was driven ashore near Lagos, West Africa, took a leading part in the rescue of the passengers and crew.

After a boat from the ship had managed to reach the shore with a line, the line parted. Chief Olabi from a neighboring village bravely swam out on a plank and connected the lifeline. When it broke a second time Olabi got his canoe and took it again and again through the surf and brought off most of the survivors two at a time. In the process his boat was knocked to pieces.

BARGE CANAL TRAFFIC TOTALS 3,100,000 TONS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Traffic on the New York State Barge Canal for the season officially ended on Nov. 30 was approximately 3,100,000 tons, a record for all time. The previous high mark was 2,561,000 tons in 1927.

Guy W. Pinck, division state engineer, declared the increase is of special significance in its bearing on the all-American ship canal project. He predicted the route would eventually be expanded into a ship waterway.

BRITAIN FACING GREAT REVISION OF FACTORY LAWS

Home Secretary Realizes the Need, but Says There Is No Time Before Election

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—The Government's position in regard to the long-discussed bill for bringing factory legislation up to date in Britain is disclosed in a statement made by the Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, to a Labor deputation.

Ben Tillett, chairman of the Trade Union Congress, a body representing 4,500,000 workers, in introducing the deputation, recalled that there had been no comprehensive factory legislation for over a quarter of a century, although notions of industrial hygiene had been revolutionized and standards of factory legislation completely revised in most countries.

The Home Secretary, in reply, said that he fully appreciated the need for an act to amend and consolidate the Factories Acts, but he could hold out no hope of there being time to deal with the factory bill before the election. If the present Government were returned, after the election one of the first measures which the new Parliament would be asked to consider would be an amending factories bill.

The proposal that there should be a weekly rest period involved the exercise of a control on the hours of adult male labor which had never hitherto been attempted in factory legislation.

With regard to the overtime proposals in the Government's bill, the Home Secretary pointed out that the Government's bill allowed a maximum of 100 hours' overtime in a year.

With regard to the criticisms of the two-shift system, he had no evidence that the system was doing any harm. He had, however, called for a full report to be made on its working, and he promised to make a full statement to the House of Commons when the Expiring Laws Bill, which would contain a provision for the temporary continuance of the powers, came up for discussion this year.

Queensland Looks Askance at Influx of South Europeans

Legislative Assembly Discusses State's Power to Restrict Entry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRISBANE, Queens.—In the Legislative Assembly recently Mr. Swayne precipitated a long debate on Italian migration, when he contended that the Government had the power to apply the dictation test to Italians under the Sugar Cultivation Act of 1913, and thus restrict their entry.

Discussing the vote for immigration, £14,133, J. G. Appel said that, although he preferred to see the Nordic race introduced as immigrants, the Italians from Piedmont and other northern parts of Italy, made first-class settlers, and if their own kith and kin were being forced out of the north by the influx of Italians, it was their own fault.

In reply to a statement by Mr. Brand, that the Queensland Government was responsible for the migration of Italians into Queensland, the Premier, W. McCormack, said that the state government had no power whatever over immigration from countries outside the British dominions, and Italian migration was essentially the concern of the Federal Government. Mr. Swayne contended that if the Queensland Government objected to the presence of Italians in Queensland, they had the power to remedy the position under the Sugar Cultivation Act of 1913, which gives the Queensland Government power to apply the dictation test to everyone, irrespective of color or nationality, engaged in the industry.

This was denied by the Premier, who explained that the bill to which Mr. Swayne had referred was reserved for the Royal assent, and was not allowed by the British Government until the member for Albert gave an understanding that it would not be applied against Italians or other Europeans.

The Premier added that, once Italians were admitted to the country, and had become citizens, they were entitled to the protection of the country, and had the same claim as others to what is known as fundamental justice. At the same time they did not want an overflow of Europeans here, and they had asked the Federal Government to limit the migration of southern Europeans.

Admen Compare Publicity Methods

Combination of Newspaper and Direct Mail System Is Called Ideal

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—There is no conflict between newspaper advertising and direct mail advertising, in the opinion of the British Direct Mail Advertising Association, which has just held its first public dinner in London. Members are agreed that each has its proper function and that the newspaper column offers facilities which are inseparable from the successful use of other methods.

"The press is not a competitor of mail advertising," said F. W. Moore, who presided. "Each method of appeal to the public has its advantages, each should be regarded as important in its own way, and a combination of the two is the ideal thing."

Advertisers need both the newspaper and direct mail facilities, declared Henderson Neal, managing director of Daniel Neal & Sons, Ltd. "Our firm looks to the newspaper to supply fresh customers," he said. "On examining the returns from different newspapers it was found that the papers which cost most gave the

best results. Our firm is going to increase the volume of its advertising in newspapers."

The great expansion in the use of advertising in America, and the extension of business and prosperity which it has produced, was described by another speaker, J. Reed Adams, of Kenrick & Jefferson, Ltd. He said that £200,000,000 a year was being spent on advertising in the United States, of which £200,000,000 was in the newspapers, £60,000,000 in direct mail advertising, and the balance in other ways.

BULGARIA RECEIVES SUMS FROM LOANS

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SOFIA.—It is stated here that the part of Bulgaria's new loan which was floated in America, namely \$13,000,000, has been received by the Bulgarian National Bank. Another \$1,000,000 was received two days ago by the Bulgarian Co-operative Bank from a European source and another \$2,000,000 by the Bulgarian Agricultural Bank. Thus Bulgaria has now actually put into her till the loans which she has worked for so long.

Scholar Praises Intelligence of Australian Native

Languages Elaborate, Tribal and Marriage Customs Very Interesting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PERTH, W. Aus.—That the Australian aborigine in his primitive state has much more intelligence than he is usually given credit for is the view of Dr. A. P. Elkin, an Australian scholar who has just completed a year among the bush tribes of the Northwest. He found the aborigines delighted with his interest in them and eager to instruct him in their sacred secrets.

To an interviewer in Perth Dr. Elkin said his experiences illustrated the practical value of anthropology for all who came into contact with the bush natives. Members of each tribe, for example, were held by a strong spiritual tie to certain areas. It was necessary to know, as well

as their languages, some of their secrets, based on their sacred past, and, most important of all, to have a grip of their marriage customs, on which were based all their social life and mutual obligations. The languages were elaborate and had definite structure. The grammar was related to facts of daily life. There was, for instance, a verb inflection for "he throws a spear," but none for "she throws a spear," because no woman ever handled a spear. There was a pronoun for "he" near by and another for "he" a long way off.

It was sometimes said that the existence of government stations for the blacks made the aborigines lazy. He did not believe it. Moola Bulla was an ordinary cattle station on which stud cattle and blood horses were reared, and the blacks did good work in the tannery there. The old and indigent blacks were fed for nothing. Violet Valley, 90 miles north of Moola Bulla, was almost solely a feeding station.

REAR-ADMIRAL MAYO RETIRES
BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP).—Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, retired, was welcomed back to his native city here Monday night after 56 years of service in the United States Navy. He will make his home here.

Representatives of 300,000 Students to Attend Federation Meeting at Mysore

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—When the delegates attending the great World Student Christian Federation gather at Mysore, India, they will be the spokesmen for over 300,000 students of almost every race and color, in the colleges and universities of the world, who are in membership with the various student Christian movements.

For the meeting the Maharaja of Mysore, who is a Moslem, has kindly placed at the disposal of the delegates a furnished camp.

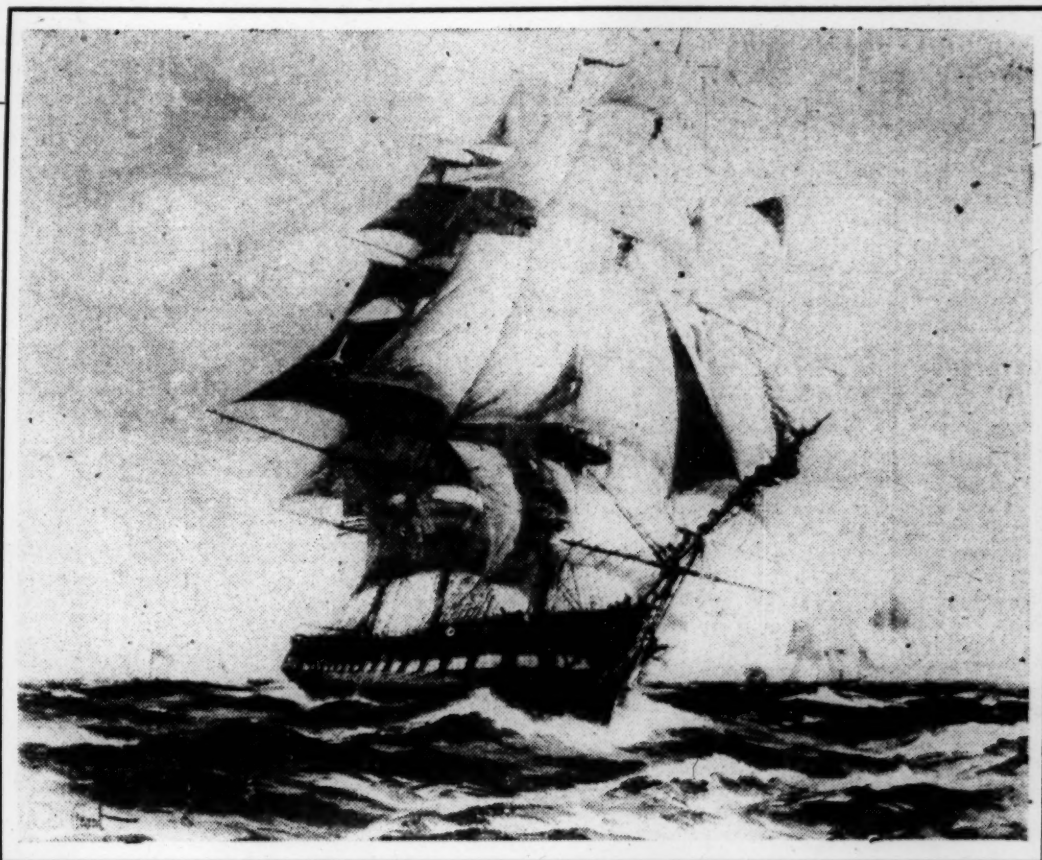
Dr. John R. Mott has decided to resign his chairmanship of the federation, which he has held since 1920, after being secretary since 1895. There is great interest whether the new chairman will be a member of an Eastern race or one of the Western countries.

Among those who will be present from Great Britain will be the Rev. William Paton, an old student movement secretary, who is now secre-

tary of the International Missionary Council; the Rev. Hugh Martin, editorial secretary of the British-Student Christian Movement, and various student secretaries, like Miss Joan Mackworth and the Welsh secretary, Owen Griffith.

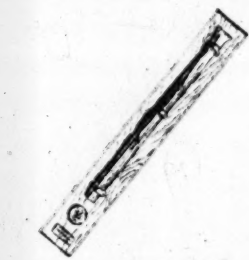
Mr. Martin told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the federation was meeting in India at the pressing invitation of the Indian students, who stressed the need of meeting leaders of the Christian movements of other lands. In the realization of her national ideals India was recognizing the paramount need of character in the individual. On the other hand, those coming from the West were looking forward to opportunities for personal contacts with life in India, a land which had produced a man like Gandhi, whom both Bishop Brent of New York and Bishop Barnes of Birmingham had recently classed as one of the greatest of living men.

"Old Ironsides" — The U. S. Frigate Constitution

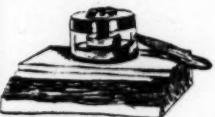


Reproduced from the original painting by Gordon Grant

Useful as Gifts



COPPER BOLT forged in the shop of Paul Revere and removed from the original hull of "Old Ironsides", mounted on an oak plaque from the original hull of the famous ship. Prices from \$80.00 to \$1,200.00.



INK STAND from original live oak timbers, 7 in. long, 6 in. deep, 1½ in. thick. Self-closing inkwell with paper knife. Price \$15.00.



KNEES of original live oak of the following approximate dimensions, length 72 in., breadth 34 in., width at throat 19 in., thickness 6 in. A suitable decoration for yacht club. Price \$100.00 up.



BOOK ENDS, cast from copper sheathing and filled with lead from magazine lining. All material from "Old Ironsides". Price \$10.00.



GAVEL AND BLOCK of original live oak or white oak timber, attractively labeled in bronze. Appropriate for clubs, lodge rooms or courts. Complete set \$25.00.



Swedish Iron Bolt, copper nails, cordage, small pieces of timber and copper sheathing. Prices from 25c up.

Help to Save "OLD IRONSIDES" The Eagle of the Sea

ONCE again "Old Ironsides" has received her sailing orders; but this time on a cruise of peace, carrying her historic message to the hearts of Americans in every principal port of this country. Time and rot have done what shot failed to do—practically destroyed the old eagle of the sea. Isn't it a patriotic pleasure to help restore this guardian of our independence so she can sail again?

In March, 1925, Congress authorized the rebuilding of "Old Ironsides" by popular subscription. Over \$580,000 has been contributed; but approximately \$215,000 more is needed. The restoration is now 50 per cent completed. The money is being raised principally through the sale of beautiful ten color lithographs, depicting the ship in her prime, at 50c each. These lithographs, measuring 18¾ inches by 22¾ inches, are reproduced from the original painting by Gordon Grant. Souvenirs made from old material removed from the hull of the original ship are also offered for sale at various prices.

Write to "Old Ironsides," Navy Yard, Boston, for copies of the beautiful lithograph of Old Ironsides at 50c each and for complete information of the souvenirs. Act promptly! "Old Ironsides" always did.

NATIONAL SAVE "OLD IRONSIDES" COMMITTEE



Theatrical News of the World

Action, Tears, Laughter

By KATHERINE GREY

Acting Values—VI

Other articles on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Sept. 25, Oct. 9, 16, 23, Nov. 13.]

ONE sometimes hears it said at rehearsal, "Keep it going, don't stand still, don't give 'em (meaning the audience) time to think." Yet in itself this direction pays tribute to the very thing it seems to scorn: for action is mental, and mere constant movement, and rapidity of speech, does not deceive for long, nor does it really hold the attention. Of course, there are moments, moods, exigencies of drama or farce, when movement, and almost incoherence of speech, do not clog, but rather express the required thought; but back of this must be a real motive, not an excuse.

Often I have heard actors say that there were two things they considered most difficult: to stand absolutely still, and to laugh spontaneously. If the right thought is back of that standing still, the actor will have merged himself into the character he is asked to portray and so become unconscious (free) of his own physical body. There is an arresting quality, a sense of power, in a figure that is unmoved by transient things. Most physical movements detract from the words that are being spoken; although there is often sympathetic action expressed by the movement of one character when another is speaking.

Here we touch one of the finer, higher points, for each actor in the scene must be sure that he is perfectly honest in the motive which actuates him. Sometimes through

laughter without joyousness can be used to denote a sinister thing. Then there is the "loud laugh that speaks the vacant mind"; and the merely silly laughter that is so easily recognizable for what it is, while the sincere laugh seems futile.

Three actresses I have known whose smile was a distinct and identifying thing. Duse's rare and illusive sweetness, so fleetingly expressed; Rehan's lovely mouth, with its upturned corners, so tenderly gay and mocking. I do not remember the sound of her laughter but it was there in her eyes. Laurette Taylor has much of the same thing, and there is an indefinable note of laughter in her voice, which is alluringly winning.

To bring tears to the eyes of an audience or to go deeper still, and cause that tightness in the throat, one must never cry about one's self on the stage, letting that most subtle of suggestions, "self-pity," creep into one's voice. Tears are usually the outward expression of a grief that so finds relief and does not express inner agony nor deep-rooted sorrow. It is the dry-eyed, sometimes almost toneless voice, or sense of brave endurance, that causes an audience to feel deeply, poignantly.

Once I heard Minnie Maddern Fiske in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" as she tells the story of her life before she met him, one of the most pitiful things I have ever heard on the stage; there was a pleading in the high-pitched, fearless voice that made her audience cry, and more than cry, ache with the poignancy of it all. But never, I know, an audience to weep for one who was weeping about himself; that's a temptation and pitfall every actor should beware.

"Peter Pan" Revived by Civic Repertory Theater

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Civic Repertory Theater, Inc., presents at the Fourteenth Street Theater Barrie's "Peter Pan."

It was my good fortune to attend a matinee performance, and fully 500 of the 1200 persons in the theater were children. If for no other reason, the unrestrained joy crowded into three hours of the play, a fine contrast to the lives of the children in the audience, and the fact that the play is a masterpiece of the art of the theater, make it a play that should be seen by all.

How can one tell another how to laugh, how to cry? It's such a different thing from being able to cause laughter or to bring tears; and yet both laughter and tears have acting values. Of course, the laughter of a child is the most alluring thing, and one actress I have known who has always had that merry, ringing quality is Jessie Bussey. To hear her laugh is to realize all that the word, "jocund," can mean. So perhaps to be able to laugh spontaneously, one must have the merry heart within, and the desire to bring joy to those about us.

Cold, hard laughter is surely grim and threatening, and so we see how

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FOR MEN AND WOMEN
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Breakfast and Luncheon—Self-Service
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Convenient to church. Closed Sundays.

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Sunday Dinner 3 to 9
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One of the "Places of Interest" in the
Coffee Shop, Willard Hotel
Entrance from Pennsylvania Avenue
or through hotel lobby
SPECIAL LUNCHEON \$1.50
A-1 Mocha and Fountain Service
Please mention The Christian Science Monitor

AMUSEMENTS

LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL

THE PLAYHOUSE

SATURDAY—DEC. 22ND
Twice Daily from 8:00 to 10:00
at 2:30 and 4:45

"A Midsummer Night's Dream"

by WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
by Arrangement
David Belasco

BOSTON

COPLEY

Marigold

By Arrangement
David Belasco

PLYMOUTH

Ruth DRAPER

8:15 Night—50c, 75c, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$5.00
8:30, 2 Mts., (Wed. & Sat.)—50c, 75c, \$1.50, \$2.50

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

ONE WEEK ONLY

MORRIS GALT PRESENTS

Europe's

FOREMOST ACTOR,

ALEXANDER

in MAX REINHARDT'S Production of
"REDEMPTION" (Tosca's "Leichnam")
Even., \$1.50 to \$2.50
Mats., Wed. & Sat., \$1.00 to \$2.50

COLONIAL THEATRE

American Opera Co.

"Opera in the Language of the Audience"
LAST WEEK
TONIGHT AT 8:15—BUTTERFLY
Met. Tom's "Opera Montre, News
Pagliacci and Legend of the Piper
Tom's Eve—Faint
Even., \$1.00 to \$2.50; Mats., 50c to \$2.50

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WALTER WOOLF

THE RED ROBE

ALL-STAR CAST, Including
HELEN GILLIAND
16—FAMOUS CHESTER HALE GIRLS—16

NEW YORK CITY

BIJOU

THEATRE, W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30
8:30, 2 Mts., (Wed. & Sat.) 2:30
"Intelligent Entertainment."

This CALED

A New Comedy Hit by EDWIN BURKE
With VIOLET HEMING, MINOR WATSON
LUCILLE LAVERNE THEATRE
(Formerly the Princess)
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LUCILLE LAVERNE in "SUN-UP"
The play that took New York and London
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Mats., Wednesdays & Saturdays

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NEW MOON

Cost and Ensemble of 150—with
EVELYN HERRERT ROBERT GUS
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CHANNING 46th St., N. Y.
SELWYN THEATRE, CHICAGO
And Touring Principal Cities
"Greatest of Modern Musical Comedies"
—N. Y. Telegram

PITTSBURGH

WILLIAM

Hodge

"Straight Thru the Door"
A Smart Mystery Comedy
ALVIN THEATRE, December 8 to 8
Matinee Wed. and Sat.

"The Far-Off Hills"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dublin

AT THE Abbey Theater, "The Far-Off Hills," a new play by Lennox Robinson. The cast:

Patrick Clancy..... P. J. Carolan
Marian..... Ellen Crowe
Dorothea..... Kate Curling
Annie..... Sheila Richards
Oliver O'Shaughnessy..... Barry Fitzgerald
Dick Delany..... M. J. Dolan
Harold Mahony..... F. J. McCormick
Susie Tynan..... Maureen Delany
Pierce Hegarty..... Arthur Shields
Ellen Nolan..... May Craig

There is no doubt that "The Far-Off Hills" ranks in dramatic merit with Mr. Robinson's "White-Headed Boy," albeit that it stands in quite a different category. Unlike the majority of Abbey plays, it is written with an eye to successful production on stages outside Ireland and is likely to draw as big audiences in London and New York as in Dublin, where a packed house rocked with laughter for upward of two hours.

The humor does not lie so much in characterization as in verbal sallies. Although many a hearty burst of laughter followed some local political allusion, the play is not by any means a political one. It is a simple domestic story, laid in the sleepy little town of Glencarrick, of the imple doings of the two younger daughters of Patrick Clancy, Dorothea and Annie, in conspiring against

their elder sister, Marian, whose ultra-motherly tendencies have become irksome.

When her father's eyesight has been restored and the younger sisters educated, Marian is to enter a convent. To the young sisters that happy day of release seems too far off and they decide that a step-mother would be the lesser of two evils, and might hasten the day. Susie Tynan, an elderly spinster, provides many amusing situations before she finally becomes Mrs. Patrick Clancy.

But here the family troubles do not end, for Marian's sense of duty still binds her to the home circle, and the convent remains as remote as ever. The problem is finally solved by Pierce Hegarty, the stepmother's bustling nephew, marrying the redoubtable Marian.

The sympathetic teamwork of the Abbey Company was never shown to better advantage. They obviously enjoyed their task. Not in recent years has their acting in a new play been so finished, they were all at their best. The laughter, as usual, centered round Barry Fitzgerald, F. J. McCormick, M. J. Dolan and May Craig. P. J. Carolan's characterization of Patrick Clancy was admirable. Miss Ellen Crowe, a charming and accomplished actress, filled the difficult part of Marian with utmost success.

"The Gondoliers" in Baltimore

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE—The Play-Arts Guild of Baltimore presents Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera, "The Gondoliers," under the direction of T. M. Cushing at the Guild Theater. Chester Muhl directs the music.

Miss Mary Bokke is well-equipped for the prima donna rôle of Casilda, possessing a well-trained voice, deft histrionic ability and youthful freshness and charm which won her much favor in "Patience" at the Guild. As she remarked to the present correspondent, "After all, Patience is Patience. Anyone would only bring a dairy maid for a while, but who wouldn't rather look like an old painting in Casilda's medieval part Venetian red gown as a regular business?"

Miss Gertrude M. Gossman is a well-chosen duchess. Miss Eunice Schramm a clever soubrette as Glanetta, and Miss Margaret Gilroy displays a fine contralto voice in the part of Tessa. Burt B. Joyce Jr., as Giuseppe, and Carroll Robinson, as Don Alambra, carried off their parts to good effect, and Gloria Garcia's charm as a dancer won applause.

Edinburgh Amateurs Organize

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—A new body dealing with the interest of the amateur actor has just been formed in Edinburgh. There are more than 60 amateur dramatic societies in the Scottish capital and many of them are important bodies of long standing, such as the Philosophical Institution Dramatic Society, the Edinburgh Repertory Theater, the Edinburgh Jewish Dramatic Society and the Elocution Club.

For some time past a committee has been at work drawing up a constitution for the new federation which will be known as the Edinburgh Federation of Dramatic Clubs, and will have the following three main objects: The providing of mutual assistance (restricted at present to the loaning of property), the furthering of the development of dramatic art and the encouragement of interest in the drama.

One great gain that is expected from the new federation is that plays by affiliated societies will automatically be brought to the notice of the other societies, thus giving them a better chance of support. A library of drama is also to be founded.

A New Color Film

By RALPH FLINT

New York

COLOR films of feature length are infrequent enough to attract widespread comment, no matter what their other qualities may be. There has been no particular effort displayed in this line of motion picture photography since Douglas Fairbanks' "The Black Pirate" of two seasons ago until this week, when "The Viking," produced by Herbert T. Kalmus and released by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, was unfolded at the Embassy Theater.

The film mainly concerns itself with the search of Leif Ericson for new westward lands, and the dramatic incidents used to fill out the picture have been taken from a novel by Ottile A. Liljencrantz. The spectacular conflict between Leif and his father, Eric the Red, at the Greenland base of supplies, due to the discovery that the young adventurer had adopted Christianity, is a preference to the native religion of Thor, is the dramatic climax of the picture, and R. William Neill, director of the film, has handled his forces with fine effect. The landings on the Newport shore to be performed of secondary interest, although it pictures an historical moment of tremendous import.

Mass Effects
Otherwise "The Viking" runs a conventional course, with an overabundant assortment of Wagnerian heroics thrown in for what measure. But it is only when the individuals are out in this Norseman shuffle that the tale takes on any particular illusion of actuality. The acting is in no way remarkable, with perhaps Leroy Mason and Anders Randolph giving the best performances. Donald Crisp, as Leif, wore too daintily a wig to suit his robust person, and Pauline Stark, with horned helmet and a wide assortment of shining corselets, made much ado over the part of Helga.

An advisory committee, consisting of Sir Denison Ross, Sir Louis Dane, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, N. C. Sen (chief of the High Commissioner for India) and Colonel Elderton (who is connected with the producing company), has been formed to insure accuracy in the historic sequences. Offers of help have been tendered by the producing company by numerous other persons, including high government officials in India and London and several ruling princes.

Captain Malins is shortly leaving for Rangoon to begin production of a "tale of a romantic quest," the scenario of which was written by Captain Reid. The scenes of this picture will be laid in Burma, Siam, French Indo-China, Malaya, and Java. On returning from Java in January, Captain Malins will at once begin filming the Kohnoor story.

"Holiday"

By FRANK LEA SHORT

New York

AT THE Plymouth Theater, "Holiday," by Philip Barry. Staged by Arthur Hopkins. The cast:

Linda Seton..... Hope Williams
Johnnie Chase..... Ben Smith
Julia Seton..... Dorothy Tree
Ned Seton..... Monroe Owsley
Susan Potter..... Barbara White
Nick Potter..... Donald Oden Stewart
Edward Seton..... Walter Walker
Laura Cram..... Rosalie Norman
Seton Cram..... Thaddeus Clancy
Henry..... J. Ascher Smith
Charles..... Cameron Clemens
Della..... Beatrice Ames

Like a breath of fresh air comes Arthur Hopkins' production of Philip Barry's comedy "Holiday" to Broadway. What a thoroughly delightful offering in the theater, again disproving the often-heard misstatement that in order to succeed with present-day audiences, a play must shock either with violence of subject matter or violence of language; again proving that when a playwright has ideas and wit there is no necessity for him to hide behind sensationalism and call it drama.

Mr. Barry has put on paper a play of wisdom and wit. Mr. Hopkins has cast, directed and mounted it superbly. The result provides one of those rare and memorable evenings of wholesome pleasure in the theater.

The plot may be told in a few words and, as a matter of fact, has been told many times before. It is the story of the failure of making money one's god. Mr. Barry's hero refuses to sell his legitimate enjoyment of a well-earned holiday for more money than he actually needs.

It is much easier, however, to "tell" what the play treats on than it is to describe what so delights us with this charming performance at the Plymouth Theater. Can one put on paper the adroit reading of lines and charm of person of Hope Williams who plays the part of a daughter born into a wealthy family, but whose eyes are wide open to the sham and misconception of value placed on that wealth? Certainly not. We may laugh with her, but it is impossible to do other than wish that our readers may experience the same enjoyment.

Can we transfer the confident smile of B. B. Smith, who plays the part of Johnny Case, who has earned his living from the age of 10 and has a solid foundation of that worldly knowledge which comes to his aid in making his own decisions? Mr. Smith walks right into the hearts of those who visit the Plymouth Theater.

Dorothy Tree is the daughter who has been caught in the net of her father's big business methods, and Miss Tree has the delicate task of starting her performance as the heroine of the play and finishing as "belonging to the opposition." Miss Tree manages this to our complete admiration.

Another excellent performance is offered by Monroe Owsley, who plays the part of the son who is very nearly ruined by the wealth and ideas at his disposal. So optimistic is Mr. Barry's play that we leave the theater feeling sure that even this son's eyes are to be opened.

A mistake in casting might have been made with the part of the

father: Mr. Hopkins has not made that mistake. Walter Walker seems completely to fill the author's requirements. And then we have Donald Oden Stewart as Nick Potter. Mr. Stewart may be new as a professional actor, but he is well grounded in high comedy, and adds greatly to the fun of the evening. Robert Edmond Jones' stage settings are up to his usual high standard.

Films in Berlin

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—"Die Carmen von St. Pauli," a film by B. E. Lütjke and Erich Waschneck, directed by the latter and starring Jenny Jugo and Willy Fritsch, was shown recently at the Ufa Palace. Good scenes of the Hamburg Harbor with incoming and outgoing ships and misty night views have been photographed by Friedel Behn-Grund. The action passes on board one large vessel in port and along the docks. Willy Fritsch plays the serious-minded young man who is to keep the night watch on board a ship with a valuable cargo, but who falls a victim to the wiles of the Hamburg Carmen, whose companions plunder the vessel during his brief breach of duty.

How he bears his disgrace and makes good in the end is well and naturally acted. The charming Russian actress, Jenny Jugo, gives a clever impersonation of the siren who is really good at heart and loves the young sailor. Various thrilling episodes add to the general effect.

Another German picture, shown at the Gloria also a Ufa production, is the "Geheimnisse des Orients," directed by Alexander Wolcott. The story is by M. Robert Falk and M. Liebmann; the photography is that of Kurt Courant. The hero is a henpecked cobbler named Ali, who falls asleep in his workshop and dreams a dream which is unraveled in all its Oriental splendor before our eyes. Ali is a prince of somewhat doubtful origin, who enjoys a hundred adventurous escapades. The Sultan himself is hoodwinked by the adventurer until the end and just as he is about to be hanged Ali wakes up in his workshop. The acting is good and the audience enjoys the fun. Nikolai Koln in the part of Ali made a decided hit; Marcella Alhani and Agnes Petersen are handsome exponents of the royal ladies and parts of the Sultan and astrologer are rendered with humor by Ival Petrovich and Julius Falkenstein.

The Danish comedians, Karl Siemström and Harald Madsen, known and beloved as Pat and Patachon, made their bow to enthusiastic audiences at the Ufa Pavilion on the occasion of the production of their twenty-fifth screen picture. This is entitled "Pat and Patachon in Film" and is one of the drollest of their many funny pictures. Big Pat and little Patachon are to be filmed, which affords what the public always long to see, a peep behind the scenes of the film factories. The audience literally roared with laughter. The comedians came before the curtain after each of the three showings and made a little speech in delicious broken German, which still more endeared them to the Berliners' hearts.

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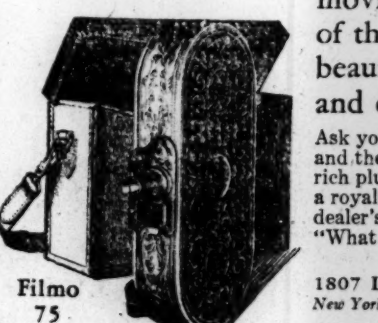
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EDUCATIONAL

Basing the Teaching of Grammar Upon the Need for Correction

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Seattle, Wash.

AMONG the many things that are not what they used to be is the teaching of English grammar. There is, in fact, a strong feeling among some teachers that formal grammar should not be taught at all. These teachers tell us that many great writers never studied grammar, and therefore it is foolish for our children to struggle with tenses and participles. A few years ago the novelist Meredith Nicholson wrote that it was a waste of time for anyone to study grammar, since he himself wrote and spoke acceptable English without ever having had a lesson in grammar. He also pointed out that Shakespeare was not a student of grammar, and that we could add that we would be able to speak and write English even though we had never declined a noun or parsed a verb.

But because Mr. Shakespeare and Mr. Nicholson speak correctly without having studied grammar, it does not follow that Olga Olson and Peter Kromovskiy and Kathleen O'Brien in our mill village in Montana or a hundred thousand other boys and girls with all sorts of names in the Union will speak correct English without any teaching on the subject. If the democracy of our public schools means anything, it must mean that each child be given his share in the language of the land. We do not want an aristocracy of speech.

But when grammar is taught solely to help the children of all the people speak and write English correctly, with much the stronger emphasis on the speaking, the teaching of it is a very different matter from the old-time drilling in dry matters which the pupil found utterly unrelated to his daily being. The first difference is the selection and organization of the subject matter taught. Of course, really the subject matter is bound to be what it always was: the formation of the tenses of verbs, of the declension of nouns, and such language rules. But the modern method of handling this material differs from the old type of grammar teaching in its emphasis on some forms and its neglect of others. The up-to-date teachers of grammar have their course of study on the visible, or perhaps one should say audible, needs of each group of pupils. Some interesting arrangements of subject matter have been made in this connection.

Studying the Needs
A group of teachers scattered through several schools in Kansas for a number of years kept track of the spoken and written grammatical errors of their seventh and eighth grade pupils. They then tabulated these errors, arranging them in the order of greatest frequency. They found, for instance, that the mistake most commonly made was the failure of agreement between subject and verb, especially in such expressions as "They were" and "He don't." Many errors were also made in certain verb uses, as "I seen" and "I have went." The different schools agreed in the kinds of mistakes most frequently made. Another such classification of errors was made by a group of teachers in Idaho.

As the result of these and similar investigations courses of grammar study have been made for children of various ages. The aim of such courses naturally is to eliminate errors in speech, beginning with those most frequently made, and spending the most time on these. The pupils are first to learn the correct form; then as much as they can comprehend of the grammatical reason for the right form, and then to have constant, habit-forming drill on right usage.

The most interesting difference, however, between old-time formal grammar instruction and modern correct speech teaching is in the classroom methods. The older method was to memorize long paragraphs, to parse passages from "Paradise Lost," and to perform other speech-deadening exercises. If a pupil was caught in an error, he stayed after school and wrote the correct form a set number of times, with his thoughts not on good speech, but on the swimming hole or the baseball field. There is the well-known story of the lad who having said, "I have went," was told to remain after school and write the correct form on the blackboard 100 times. The boy did, and as the teacher was out of the room when he had finished his work, he left her a note, "I have went my work, and have went home." To him there evidently was no relation between a task set by the school and his daily means of communication. The story is, of course, more pathetic than funny, since it shows a child who has no adequate mother tongue. The present-day method is to take material that the pupils need to know

and to teach them this in such a manner that they see the relation between their study of grammar and the speech of daily life. One of the best little schemes for doing this is in the writing and producing of little plays or perhaps just dialogue sketches. These exercises grow out of the daily lives of the pupils and give much opportunity to use the correct forms that need emphasizing. For example, in a community where many children mixed their verb forms and used such expressions as "have did" and "I done" a little story using the correct forms can be devised and acted out several times, the acting part being even made into variations. The plays can be written by the teacher, but often the more capable pupils and those whose time might otherwise be wasted can profitably write them. And how they enjoy doing it! Some of these same pupils can coach and stage the plays. Of course, it is necessary to be sure that the children have the spirit of helpful co-operation, but a teacher with the right attitude can inculcate that. As pupils correct their errors, they can be given a share in the writing and staging work.

Grammar on the Playground
One clever young teacher who had charge of a small school where she had everything very much her own way combined this grammar work with the playground activities. Plays were planned that included the games, and then the whole acted out on the school ground, so that under the very circumstances where a boy would now call just as loudly, "I have none." The activities of family life: going to the store for mother, taking care of the baby, greeting visitors, can all be used in this way, and so can community activities, getting logs out of the woods, feeding cattle, canning salmon, or what not. It can reasonably be supposed that the establishing of this close connection between daily living and the grammar lesson would lead to better speech outside as well as inside the schoolroom. And experience shows this to be the case.

Then after the pupils have learned which is the correct form and have been given much practice in the use of this in daily life, they are entitled to the knowledge of how to organize their information. This involves some teaching of formal grammar and the use of such terms as "object complement" and "passive voice." These grammatical terms are often only as so much Greek to the pupils. We often find bright high school students who have never perceived any connection between the word passive as applied to the use of a verb and the same word as used in other circumstances. In this work many teachers again use the child's natural dramatic instinct. If he acts out the sentences: "I see Mary" and "Mary was seen by me," he learns more about the active and passive verb uses than he will in weeks of abstract grammar teaching. After learning their language forms in this way, the pupils enjoy classifying their information in notebooks, and what is important, they know what they are doing, and they apply their knowledge to their daily speech.

The Decroly School in Brussels

IF THE parents donate a schoolhouse and school ground to the director of the school their children attend, it probably means that they are satisfied with the results that already obtain. This is the case of Ovide Decroly, who founded a small school to educate children on his own particular lines as early as 1907.

The Decroly School in Brussels struggled first against an obstacle. Most parents did not understand what this new school was aiming at and rather listened to its enemies who claimed "children there never learned to spell," "they were not taught to read," "they were not taught to write," "they were not taught to count," "they were not taught to be obedient," "they were not taught to be respectful," "they were not taught to be clean," "they were not taught to be healthy," "they were not taught to be happy." The World War meant a severe setback, as to most Belgian institutions. Today, however, the Decroly school is recognized as the most up-to-date and the "healthiest and happiest" school in Belgium. Enthusiastic parents recently donated to Dr. Decroly a fine building surrounded by a big park on the edge of the forest of Soignes.

Dr. Decroly's pedagogic theories are nowadays known in all civilized countries which are interested in modern education. "A child must grow up in close touch with nature," said Dr. Decroly to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "A small, coeducational school where children of the ages of 4 to the age of 15 work and play together, is the best one. The classes must be like small studios and laboratories where the children observe plants and animals and draw, write and figure. All afternoons should be devoted to manual work and to the study of foreign languages."

Parents Actively Close
The parents must collaborate with the teachers in the Decroly school. A parents' board keeps constantly in touch with the school. In fact, the wrong attitude of the parents at home might spoil all the good results of the school work. Dr. Decroly believes that a child ought to learn above all, according to this educator, is to understand what it is doing and to teach itself discipline. The child's initiative, self-assurance and spirit of solidarity must be developed. To this end, they collaborate in keeping order in the school. They collect material, pictures, texts and books in connection with their studies. Their drawings of what they learn are touchingly personal. They take care of the animals in the house and out in the big garden. And every one of them holds some office within the school organization.

All that Dr. Decroly finds defective in the old school systems—too little connection between the various activities of the child; studies that do not interest the child; arbitrary division of subjects, without consideration for the way a child thinks; too much verbal method, too little of the vision or manual methods of teaching—all this is eliminated from the Decroly system. The school must prepare the child for social life, thinks Dr. Decroly. So he tries to make the child know its own individuality, its needs, aspirations, aims and ideals.

The need for man to feed himself, to overcome the hardships of his climate, to defend himself against dangers and enemies, and the need to act, to work together with others, finally the need of recreation and for a spiritual life, are the great points upon which Decroly's system centers. The children are taught to observe keenly, then to associate mentally what they have observed. Finally to express what they learned concretely by means of modeling, drawing or writing.

Writing, reading, and arithmetic become a means to an end in a school of this type, not an end in themselves. People often objected to the



Toys Made by Czech Children to Help to Pay for Their Education: Czech Peasants at Work for the Same Purpose; and One of the Schools at the Foot of the Krkonos Mountains.

Toy Making Brings Food and Schooling

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

HOW the handicap of poverty can be overcome by those who are in earnest about obtaining an education is being shown in some of the villages of the picturesque region at the foot of the Krkonos Mountains in Czechoslovakia. The inhabitants of this district are mostly factory workers, weavers, seasonal workers and small farmers whose material resources are but limited. Nevertheless they have provided themselves with efficient schools in which their children are being educated, and they have done this largely with the help of the children themselves.

Much of the work in which the parents are engaged—such as weaving, glass-making, etc.—is carried on at home, and the children have now been provided with materials for the manufacture of ornamental glass beads of which there is a steady demand. It is stated by those in charge of the work that the proceeds of the sales have covered the cost of the material, and in addition have produced a sufficient surplus for the children to be able to buy school necessities and even footwear and clothing. Another class of handicraft consists of small wooden figures in national costumes, models of local houses, and animals. Woven work produced by the children of this region is being sent to Yugoslavia, Germany, Austria, America and elsewhere. Detailed accounts of the transactions are kept by the treasurer of the Young People's Red Cross Society in order to insure that the children themselves reap the benefit.

It is hoped to enlarge the scope of this work in due course by teaching the children how to make ornamental lamp shades, embroidered hand bags and lace which can all be made in the open air. Another scheme has in view the production of various kinds of fancy woodwork such as frames, flower tables and calendars.

Teaching Values to the Small Child

WHEN a mother is confronted by an entirely new expression of her child's concept, especially when it is a mistake or an error, she is often tempted to correct it unconsciously or unconsciously pray for wisdom in dealing with the problem. In hopes that she can show the child the right course so effectively that the lesson will be learned, to some degree at least, once and for all time?

A mother was met one morning

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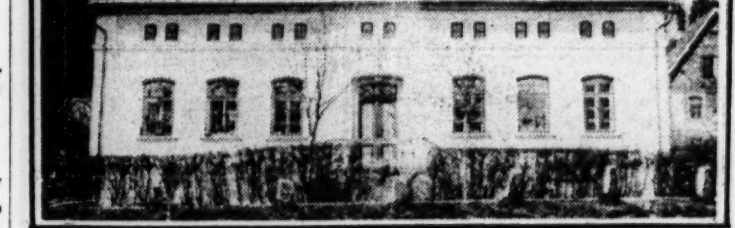
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By a question from one of the household, "Did you know Marjorie out up a two-dollar bill? Here are the pieces I found on the floor, with her scissors." The mother, after an exclamation of surprise, took the pieces and putting them in her pocket went off by herself praying for wisdom.

Calling the children together, little neighbors as well as her own two, she had their immediate interest in a story in the middle of the morning! The tale unfolded, in as simple fashion as the mother could make it (for the eldest child was only 5) and then developed along the lines of her inspiration. The question was asked: "If you saw someone tear up a flag, you would not criticize him, would you? You would just know no one had ever told him how hard George Washington and others worked to give us that flag, wouldn't you? And perhaps you could tell him about it in a kind way and help him to understand. And if you saw anyone cutting up a piece of money you would not scold him, would you? You would just know he did not understand. And while she was talking the mother slipped her hand into her pocket and brought out the fragments of the two-dollar bill. Then she continued, "Someone cut up the money, but whoever did it is not going to be scolded, I am not even going to ask who did it, for we all know now that the one who did it just didn't understand."

The other children all exclaimed with their eyes wide, "I didn't," "I didn't," "I didn't." But the lesson was going very, very deep with Marjorie, so deep it was stirring the mother's heart almost beyond endurance to see the color completely leave the child's face and then rush back over it. Suddenly a little head was buried in her mother's neck and a little voice was murmuring, "I did it."

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New Device for Teaching French

NEW devices that will promote interest in study through self-activity of the child and thus create a desire to make use of his knowledge, are welcomed by many teachers of foreign language. Such a device has been recently published under the title, "Construction de Phrases avec des Cubes," with a view for preparing the child through self-activity for original thinking in French.

This outfit consists of 32 wooden blocks with words or letters on the surfaces numbering a total vocabulary of 160 words—and a booklet containing a complete list of these words and their meanings and a "Key" to sentence formation.

The chief characteristic of this new device which gives it such a wide range of possibilities, is the peculiar arrangement of the words, each block having on four successive faces different interchangeable words which are brought into view by the rotation of the blocks, so that as it revolves, either singly or in unison with a group of words forming a sentence, new combinations are constantly brought to view.

Thus, with four blocks it is possible to make over 400 variations. The blocks are numbered on all six faces, and a booklet explains the use. It will be seen that by the time all the blocks have been applied to all possible uses, more than 100,000 different sentences have been formed. Only four faces of the cubes can be brought into view by revolving, and the two "lateral" faces must be used later as is shown in the key.

The vocabulary has been carefully prepared to include words that are of interest to the child, but special attention has been given to grammatical forms. The younger child who knows nothing about grammar, will be led unconsciously to the correct forms by following the key, while the older pupil may very profitably use this device to supplement his study of the parts of speech and their changes.

The genders are shown by different

colors to prevent grammatical errors. Besides sentence-building and reading, copying will be found a profitable exercise. The originator of these cubes is Miss Lucy M. Bruhn of Boston, Mass. German and English have been done in similar manner. All three have been adopted for use in Boston schools.

A Handy Reprint for Civics Classes

What is the route of a bill through Congress? How is the Interstate Commerce Commission organized? What bureaus come under each department in the President's Cabinet? Many questions on the organization of the Government in Washington, D. C., are answered graphically in a reprint of the United States Daily.

Instead of having to plow through pages and pages of textbook material for information, the reader may gather at a glance a comprehensive idea of the relationship of the different bureaus and divisions as they are functioning in Washington, D. C. A page is given to each department of the executive, a page to the Federal Trade Commission, one to the Veterans' Bureau, and one to the Federal Reserve Board.

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Functions of each of the offices of the secretaries of the President, given in brief and the whole reprint forms a valuable help to students of government, civics classes, and organizations interested in civic betterment.

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Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

El Ouah (eh wah'eh), young Algerian who won the Olympic Marathon championship at Amsterdam last summer. On Nov. 24 at Boston Garden, however, he was outdistanced by nearly two laps by J. W. Ray, his American competitor.

Willem Van Hoogstraten (hohg-strah-ten), distinguished Dutch conductor, who has just returned to Portland, Ore., after a visit of three weeks in Detroit.

Chile (che'leh; also tchil'li), a republic in southwest South America: capital, Santiago. The name is said to be derived from an ancient Peruvian word meaning "snow."

A. W. Hagaley, Jr. (hoo'g-yoo-lah), backfield star on Harvard football team.

THE HOME FORUM

A Pearl in Emerald Setting

Jongleur and Evangelist; a Medley of Beauty

THE medieval jongleur and the nineteenth-century evangelist combined in a boy from Illinois, to provide a wandering, fervid minstrel of beauty. Moreover, the catholicity of an eager dreamer of dreams and the exuberance of a vigorous, sound-possessed American conspired to make this minstrel sing the songs and dance the dances, indiscriminately, of fairy ladies and brutal cults, of delicate Chinese fantasy and rampant horde of buffalo, and roaring politicians, with equal intensity. The vitality and the sensitivity of Mr. Nicholas Vachel Lindsay have given, nevertheless, a lasting poetic form to certain feelings and perceptions of beauty and to certain significant conglomerates of sound, with, added, an occasional touch of classic simplicity and serenity.

It all began in Springfield. This is a town like any other of the ten thousand between Worcester and Sacramento. But Lindsay, himself, is different. Through high school, Hiram College, the Art Institute of Chicago, the New York School of Art, and two years of settlement work and lecturing, Lindsay saw ever more clearly and rapidly the vision of communal art, a new beauty for drab and unimaginative towns and villages. To gather fresh ideas and to spread his faith, he set out through the country without money, and without asking payment other than food and lodging, for his preachments and his songs. Varied were his adventures while singing his "Rhymes to Be Traded for Bread." When in 1912 he "took a walk" across Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas, up and down the Colorado River and into New Mexico, he exchanged for bread the "Gospel of Beauty."

"Being the new 'creed of a beggar' by that vain and foolish mendicant Nicholas Vachel Lindsay... The things most worth while are our hearts and neighborhood. We should make our own home and neighborhood the most democratic, the most beautiful, and the holiest in the world."

It was even after this close experience with men which would have been disillusioning to an ordinary man that he wrote his "Adventures While Preaching the Gospel of Beauty." There his social, religious, and aesthetic optimism prophesies of the village and farm boy. "Just as his father sends half way across the continent for good corn or melon seed, so he will make his village famous by transplanting and growing this idea or that. He will make it known for its poetry or its processions, its philosophy or its peacocks, its music or its swans, its golden roofs or its great union cathedral of all faiths. The natural land holds the ploughboys who will bring these benefits. I have talked to these boys. I know them. This community pride and patriot-

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

Business Women of the Early American Colonies

I—Madam Alexander, Colonial Merchant

MUCH pleasure is felt in these days at the way women are entering the various fields of business and professional life, and there is rather a general feeling that this is a distinctly modern achievement. But if one turns to Elizabeth Anthony Dexter's delightful book, "Colonial Women of Affairs," to Alice Morse Earle's "Colonial Dames and Goodwives," and especially if one has access to colonial newspapers, one finds that women of those early days were engaged in a surprising number and variety of business enterprises.

Their advertisements are a source of delight. Bridget Treby advertises for sale "at her shop opposite the Golden Eagle" all kinds of material for household use and for gowns, as well as "Muffs and Tippets of the newest Fashions" and "Goshoes, very neat." Mrs. Benedicta Netmaker, at her charmingly named shop, "The Three Sugar Loaves and Canister, in King Street," offers for sale almost everything used by the feminine world, from "India Chints, Taffetys, striped, Lutestrings and Paduasoy," to "Earrings, Masks, Wires and all other millinery and Haberdashery Wares." Mrs. Sheaffe advertises "to be sold cheap . . . all sorts of groceries," including "Single refined Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf" and "Hard Soap," while "the very best of garden seeds," including "Cofflower, round red Turnip, yellow ditto, Marrow fat Pease" and "a variety of fine Flower Seeds Imported in the very latest ship from London" are advertised "to be sold by Lydia Dyer at the North End, near the Salutation."

On a Large Scale
Women had shops of all kinds, and a few of them went into merchandising on a much larger scale. Mary Spratt Alexander, a woman of Dutch descent, was one of these. Her first husband, Samuel Provost, was a successful young importer; who, unfortunately, amassed a considerable fortune by smuggling. His wife evidently disapproved of these methods, for when the business was left in

her care, she promptly discontinued the smuggling and "began a provision business of a lawful kind." It was of a distinctly prosperous kind, too, for she had an enormous Dutch correspondence, and scarcely a ship came from Spain, the Mediterranean, or the West Indies, without bringing her large consignments of goods.

First Sidewalk of New York
She was obliged to extend her establishment and had a row of offices built in front of her house; and as her counting-house was on a side street, and the streets of early New York were often muddy, she had flat stones laid along her property and up to the adjoining streets. This is said to have been the first sidewalk in New York, and it attracted visitors from far and wide. It was a good form of advertising, no doubt, and may have been a contributing cause to her prosperity. At any rate, her business grew, and she continued it after her second marriage, in 1722, to James Alexander. Some very large forms of advertising by her establishment, and on at least one occasion, during the French and Indian

wars, Madam Alexander received the contract to furnish provisions for the King's troops.

The James Alexanders filled a most dignified position in New York, and were people of great influence throughout the colony. Madam Alexander was the only person besides the Governor to own a two-horse coach. Her house was the finest in town, including among its various apartments "the great drawing-room, the lesser drawing-room, the blue and gold leather room, the chintz room, the great tapestry room, the little front parlour and the back parlour."

After a time, perhaps desiring a change from so much grandeur, Madam Alexander purchased a country place at Perth Amboy, which a writer of the times says could be reached "in a short voyage of less than three days from New York." Even here, however, this busy woman of affairs was alert and active, showing a great interest in the welfare of the Indians round about.

One does hope, however, that she took some time for relaxation, and one likes to fancy her enjoying the true Dutchwoman's interest in bulbs, perhaps overseeing the planting of a garden, and walking, with her husband, along its well-swept paths among bright beds of tulips.

[This is the first of five articles on "Business Women of the Early American Colonies." The second will appear next Tuesday.]

How to Shop Wisely and Kindly

By TERESE ROSE NAGEL

HOW would you like to be called upon to furnish, at a clip, 500 glass elephants? Or how would you enjoy matching in America a piece of dyed lace which was specially made in Paris? Such seemingly impossible tasks are part and parcel of the work of Bessie D. Palmer of New York. Mrs. Palmer is editor of the shopping service of the Guide to Chic, a publication which is mailed to 25,000 Republican women throughout the United States. Mrs. Palmer does not confine her activities to shopping for women who are the Republican readers of the magazine for which she writes, but gladly undertakes to do shopping for anyone who is not in a position to do her own.

It is interesting to know that Mrs. Palmer entered the business world because she found that a purely social life could offer her nothing in the way of permanent, satisfactory happiness. Socially prominent in Atlanta, Ga., Washington, D. C., and New York, Mrs. Palmer was eager for something of a professional nature to do. Her first business venture was to make negligees for a few friends. She was called upon to fashion a gown of this type for one of the officials in the Guide to Chic Company, and soon found herself in charge of the magazine's shopping service. Although she commenced

this work only last September, Mrs. Palmer has established herself successfully, and the story of how she procured 250 glass elephants and brought them, via truck, from Lancaster, Pa., to White Plains, N. Y., is an indication that she has made her mark in this field of endeavor.

Purchasing Stunts
"I had been commissioned shortly prior to the presidential election," said Mrs. Palmer to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "to find 750 glass elephants which were to be used as souvenirs at a party given by the Republican women of Westchester County. Five hundred elephants had already been purchased by the committee in charge; in fact the market had been cornered without my knowing it. I went all over New York to see what I could do, but it seemed that the Republican women had bought up every glass elephant which had been imported from New York from Czechoslovakia. I wired to Marshall Field's in Chicago, and the officials replied that if any of their buyers should lay in a stock of 500 glass elephants, he would lose his position on the ground of bad judgment. At the eleventh hour, when I was still being urged to get 250 more of these animals, my need was met and I was able to procure them through a factory in Pennsylvania, from which I had them brought in a special truck."

Another task which was assigned to Mrs. Palmer was the matching in New York of a piece of lace which had been specially dyed in Paris for dress made by Worth for a New York woman. It was not possible to find lace of that shade of purple, and the client was advised to substitute net or mulline, which could vary from the exact tone.

One of the most difficult commissions she has ever received was a request from Wisconsin for an antique chest 12 feet long. "There is no such thing," she said to the writer, in telling the story, "and promptly informed my customer of that fact."

Shopping as a Science
"I have been to the Orient, all through Europe, and all over the United States," said Mrs. Palmer. "At the present time I do not want to travel, and am thoroughly interested in my work on Guide to Chic. Professional shopping is not, however, suited to many women, for it requires an endless patience, a desire to please, a real love of shopping, and considerable foresight. If a woman plans to establish herself, as I have, she must be firm about doing business on an absolutely cash basis. When a purchaser knows that she cannot secure credit on an item of merchandise, she thinks the matter over wisely before placing her order. The person planning to go into this type of work, must also instruct her clients to give with great



Mrs. Bessie D. Palmer, in Charge of a Shopping Service.

exactitude and correctness measurements and detailed descriptions of the articles wanted.

"Women in the United States buy 90 per cent of what is purchased. How many women realize the responsibility that rests with them not to make shopping a haphazard affair? Shopping can be done on a systematic basis. To form an estimate of what the upkeep of a home is to cost, an inventory of each room should be taken quarterly or semi-annually, and replacements and additions carefully planned. So, too, with the wardrobe.

Early in the Day
"The time of day to shop," went on Mrs. Palmer, "is an important factor. The earlier a woman can get into the shops, the better choice she will find. The people who serve her will be more zealous of pleasing in the earlier hours. They come in contact with all kinds and conditions of people in their experience behind the counters, and their motto must be courtesy and helpfulness, no matter how difficult is the situation. The sales force is diminished during the luncheon hour, so that it is both considerate and wise not to shop, except in emergencies, at this period. Toward the end of the day the sales people are tired. Important selections cannot wisely be left till the close of the business day. The shopper can assist her own cause by confining to common-sense methods of being considerate, and in the same manner make easier and happier the work of the salespeople.

"I am a great believer in personal contact in the shops. Not only the woman who is going into professional shopping, but the lay shopper should establish personal relationships whenever and wherever it is possible in the various departments. The shopper should also try to elimi-

nate as far as possible, the returning of goods. This can be done by making her selection carefully in the first place, and thus saving an innumerable amount of time and energy for herself as well as the shops. "Be patient and kindly with those who attend you. Don't try to do too much shopping of various kinds in one day. A few hours will prove more effective than a whole day at a time. Confine your shopping on a given day to places which are in the same neighborhood, thus saving time and steps."

Women's Organizations

ALL over the world women are taking an intense interest in the peace program as it centers in the conferences on the Cause and Cure of War, and are pledging themselves to an active campaign in support of the Kellogg-Briand treaty. Mrs. Fred Pittenger, chairman of the International Relations Department in the Oregon Federation of Women's Club, has been signally successful in enlisting the co-operation and endorsement of the treaty by many different organizations in the state, among them the Y. W. C. A., League of Women Voters, Business

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REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Brief
A LARGE NUMBER of women would prefer wearing the brief type of underwear were it not true that these garments usually offer but little protection.
In the Kickernick, however, the leg division of the garment conforms closely to the division of the body, affording perfect protection.
The short length Kickernick bloomer, though decidedly brief, is extremely modest and delightfully comfortable.
It may be had in elastic or cuff knee.
In Tricodine Rayon, \$1.75
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Names of dealers furnished on request.
Winget Kickernick Co.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Canadian Kickernick Co.
London, Ontario

and Professional Women, W. C. T. U., Association of University Women, Board of Foreign Missions and Board of Home Missions. She has occupied the pulpits of some of the leading churches, delivering peace sermons and has radiocast messages under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

Letters were sent out urging the ministers of the state to preach a peace sermon on Armistice Day and to include an explanation of the Kellogg-Briand treaty.

In Boise a resolution endorsing the treaty is being presented to every church society, every club, all the Parent-Teacher circles, and many other groups. A speaker is sent to a meeting of the organization and the resolution is always adopted unanimously. At a recent meeting of the D. A. R. a résumé of the Peace Pact was given and the resolution when presented was unanimously adopted.

Obtaining Out-of-Print Books

THE book lover who is advised upon endeavoring to buy a certain volume that it is "out of print," and "no longer available in the current market," need not despair. She should consult with the bookstores that make a specialty of supplying old, rare, and out-of-print works. The fact that a book is out of print does not mean that it is unobtainable but merely that it is not in current sale. Many worth-while books are out of print.

Seeking the services of such a bookstore, the writer received the following letter of reply: "We regret to report that the book you seek is now out of print. Would you care to have us search for a copy in the old book market? If so, will you kindly give us some idea of the amount you are willing to pay so that we may know which copies to accept and which to reject?" Any out-of-print book, no matter when and where published, can usually be secured. All that is necessary is a little patience on the part of the customer, willingness to pay a fair price, and readiness to leave the order for a reasonable length of time. Of course, unless a book is obtained and accepted, there is no charge.

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Postpaid, 85c lb.
Miss Flack's favorite old-fashioned chocolates with fine bitter chocolate coating. Vanilla, butterscotch, nutmeg, sugar, coconut, and chocolate centers. Made with real cream.

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Russian Flax Lace Set, hand made, of sheer thread; for vanity, chair or davenport. One piece "12x18", two pieces, "6x12", in gift box. Postpaid \$12.15.
Gay Straw Mats, for hot dishes, or plants, in pastel shades, 8" in round, oval or oblong. Postpaid 7c.
Hearth Broom from India. Handmade sturdy, with blue, orange or green all tassels. Postpaid \$1.25.
Money back if not pleased. Gift catalogue on request.

FAR EAST IMPORTING CO.
1511 9th Ave. West
SEATTLE, WASH.

Fairy Damask for Informal Use

IT WAS at a newly opened luncheon shop, exquisite in its dainty decorations of rose and green, that the observing woman discovered the latest thing in the way of a tablecloth for informal use. The color was delicate pastel green, well suited to the rose-patterned china and pink-and-green shaded glassware. The display table near the door reversed the color scheme, the tablecloth being palest rose, but evidently of the same quality of damask, as it hung over the table ends in similar graceful folds. It was not until a waitress nonchalantly removed a spot of thick brown sauce with a touch from a moist napkin and smiled at the customer's regret over the mishap, that anything unusual in the texture of the tablecloth was noticed.

This little incident led to the explanation that these dainty, pastel-tinted tablecloths that looked and felt like damask were in reality waterproof, stainproof, warranted not to crack or peel, and needed only warm, soapy water to remove apparently hopeless discoloration. Quite unlike the usual material of this type, this new damask drapes gracefully, without trace of stiffness, and has a double hemstitched border. The reverse side is as interesting as the prettily designed surface spread on the table, its thickly napped lint taking the place of the usual silence cloth and adding softness and richness to the fabric as well as protecting the table from marks of hot dishes. When this reverse side becomes soiled, the cloth needs only to be spread face down and the wrong side cleansed with a soft brush wet with warm soapsuds. It should be partially dried with a towel and any excess moisture allowed to dry gradually.

This new type of table covering harmonizes so delightfully with the colorful glass and china of the day, that it is being used in all sorts of informal ways, and, provided the white damask is chosen, it is even suited to the informal home dinner table. Yellow, blue and orchid, as

well as green, are charming for the country cottage, the nursery, the breakfast nook or for use in the small, kitchenette apartment. While these cloths are to be found as yet only in two sizes, 54x57 and 54x72, the resourceful housewife can easily cut them into dolly or runner measurements, and will find that she has saved time, trouble and laundry bills, while gaining a bit of interesting and decorative novelty for her table.

Cleaving the Sky

Lady Heath, British pilot and sportswoman, believes that women will always be active in aviation. She says that there are many women pilots in Russia, China, Japan, Rumania, Sweden, Holland, as well as in countries where their exploits are given greater publicity. She states that as far back as 1911 a few women took out licenses as pilots. Among them were two English women, Mrs. de Beauvoir Stocks and Mrs. Maurice Hewlett. Mrs. Hewlett afterward established and managed her own aircraft factory and gave her son, who became one of the accomplished pilots of the war, his first instruction.

The science of flying, Lady Heath says, may be learned for \$150, in 20 lessons of half an hour each. For \$3000 an adequate plane can be purchased, the upkeep of which will be about \$75 a month if 2000 or 3000 miles a month are accomplished.

In Russia

In Russia marriage does not change nationality. This is true also in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay. A law partially achieving this end is in operation in the United States.

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10% discount in lots of 6 or more.
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"The Burt Ti-Rac No. 1, received today, and I am as pleased with it as I want see more, for which I enclose my check for \$2.15."
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ROMAN MEAL
They have a crisp delicious taste due to the wheat and specially prepared butter—half the dough and fold the other half over. Dip lump sugar in orange juice. Place a lump between each biscuit. Bake. This recipe makes about 20 biscuits, and the juice of 1/2 orange is sufficient to take care of the sugar.

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Jenny Wren's
baking secrets
ORANGE BISCUITS
Use hot biscuit recipe you will find in each package. Into the four and shortening mixture grate the rind of 1 orange. Roll dough out to 1/4 inch thickness. Butter one-half the dough and fold the other half over. Dip lump sugar in orange juice. Place a lump between each biscuit. Bake. This recipe makes about 20 biscuits, and the juice of 1/2 orange is sufficient to take care of the sugar.

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Ready-Mixed FLOUR

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Luscious, moist, tender, richly flavored, full of natural sugar, loosely packed, delicious in their natural state. Very different from the dates of commerce.
CHRISTMAS GIFTS—We wrap our attractive 3-pound paper can with holly paper and seals, and will enclose your greeting card. No extra charge.
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1 1/2 pound Trial Carton—parcel post in U. S. \$1.00
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The Monitor Reader

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page.)
1. 3,000,000.
2. Radium.
3. Turkey.
4. Building and repairing rural roads.
5. "That which stands fast and firm."
6. Nellie Bly.
7. Look for the trouble within oneself.
8. Ecuador.
9. Operate a toy repair shop.
10. A Greek version of the Old Testament supposedly translated from the Hebrew by 70 scholars.

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CUCUMBER, CALIFORNIA

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

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TARIFF ON APPLICATION TO MANAGER

IN THE SHIP LANES

THE steamship Manchuria, after a long and varied career, is about to enter a new service flying the flag of the Dollar Line in the round-the-world service maintained by that company. Her name will be changed to President Johnson and following the overhauling which the vessel is now undergoing at Newport News, Va., she will replace the President Harrison in the world route.

One by one, the other "President" ships in the world trade will be laid up for complete overhauling, these vessels having maintained their present schedules with almost clock-like regularity for five years. The Dollar Line purchased the Manchuria with a view to substituting this ship for the vessels of its fleet as they are withdrawn from service. The Manchuria at one time was in the American Line service and more recently has been utilized in the intercoastal trade of the Panama Pacific Line, but the new steamship Virginia replaced her in that route.

This addition to its fleet gives the Dollar Line 18 "President" ships, most of them being war-built vessels of 500 to 535 feet in length and of 10,500 to 14,125 gross tons. The Manchuria's gross tonnage is listed at 15,444 tons, and she was built in 1904.

"President" Ships

Appropriately named, especially for the world trade, the Dollar Line now has eight vessels in world service and nine in the Seattle-San Francisco-Orient trade under the flag of the Dollar and the American Mail Lines, in addition to the recently named President Johnson.

The other President ships are the Adams, Cleveland, Garfield, Grant, Harrison, Hayes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lincoln, Madison, McKinley, Monroe, Pierce, Polk, Taft, Van Buren and Wilson. The names of several remaining Presidents are employed by the United States Lines with the George Washington, President Roosevelt and President Harding.

The only Presidents for whom ships are not named are Tyler, Taylor, Fillmore, Buchanan, Arthur (a vessel bearing his name was recently changed) and Coolidge, and the fact that there were two Presidents Adams and two Presidents Harrison of course make such a duplication impossible in naming vessels.

The Dollar Line is to build two or three new vessels shortly and it has only these names to choose from for the new ships.

Canadian Nationals' Fleet

The fourth of the five new vessels for the Canada-West Indies trade of the Canadian National Steamships has just been launched at Birkenhead, England, this being the Lady Somers. The other vessels include the Ladies Nelson, Hawkins, Drake and Rodney, each named for the wives of famous British naval commanders. The construction of this fleet marks a definite policy to create additional business between Canada and the islands of the West Indies, particularly those under British control.

Three of the five vessels will ply between St. John, N. B., or Halifax, N. S., and the "eastern" group of islands, including such calls as Bermuda, St. Kitts, Montserrat, Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara, while the "western" islands, to which the other two ships will ply, include Bermuda and thence to the ports of Nassau and Kingston.

Orchestras Contest for Cruise

A musical contest between the orchestras of Yale, Princeton, Columbia and New York Universities and Amherst College for the privilege of furnishing dance music for the steamship Caronia of the Cunard Line on the first sailing of the vessel in her new New York-Havana route will be held in New York shortly.

Twenty Cruises Scheduled

The Hamburg-American Line has a total of 20 pleasure cruises scheduled for 1929. The steamship Reliance will again go to the North Cape, and the Reliance will make another world cruise. During the coming winter season, the Reliance

Paris

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STOCKS IGNORE MEMBER LOANS BIG INCREASE

Market Again Moves Forward Vigorously—Close Is Irregular

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—A brisk rally in stock market prices, which carried a long line of issues up to 4 points and a few specialties up 5 to 21 points, was checked this afternoon by a return of the 10 per cent call money rate. Early gains were reduced, and several representative shares, such as General Motors, U. S. Steel common, and Hudson Motors, were carried below last night's final quotations.

The market bounded upward at the opening in apparent disregard of the sagging increase in brokers' loans, although several prominent houses interpreted the gain as an indication of heavy distribution.

The recovery gained momentum on the publication of President Coolidge's message to Congress, which recommended legislation to facilitate railroad consolidations and stressed the prosperity of the country, and by a series of favorable dividend announcements.

Railroads were the spectacular feature, securing 21 points to 35, or within 5 points of their recent record high, but slipped below 300 in the early afternoon selling movement. Western National lost all its early gain of 6 1/2 points, and Kennecott, Columbia Graphophone, and Yellow Truck sold 2 to 3 points below Monday's final prices.

In the early upswing, National Supply, Gold Dust, and American Supply, Atlas Powder and Allis-Chalmers, up 4 to nearly 8 points to new high records. Foundation Company, National Biscuit, International Harvester, Union Carbide, Victor Talking Machine and International Telephone also sold 4 to 7 points higher.

Missouri Pacific preferred climbed 2 points to a new high of 12 1/2, on the declaration of an initial quarterly dividend of \$1.25 and an extension of the dividend to be applied to the accumulation of back dividends.

Chesapeake and Ohio ran up more than 4 points to 1928 high of 210 1/2, on the apparent withdrawal of opposition to the purchase of a controlling interest in Pere Marquette. Boston & Maine also found a new top, and there was a good demand for Kansas City Southern, Union Pacific, Reading and Pennsylvania common, after the afternoon selling started.

Call money renewed at 8 per cent, advanced to 9 and thence to 10 as banks called about \$100 million. Reports that the Federal Reserve Bank was restricting the purchase of acceptances and that the gold recently arriving from Europe was marked to prevent its use as a basis for an inflation of credit also had a disturbing effect on speculative sentiment.

Gold Dust, Wesson Oil, and Standard Oil broke into new high ground in the late trading, reports that negotiations are under way for a merger of the three. Radio shot up to a new record of 40 1/2, an extreme rise of 8 1/2 points.

A. M. Byers went ahead 6 points to a new peak, while Midland Steel preferred and Chrysler common jumped 7 and 4 points respectively.

The close was irregular. Total sales approximated \$100 million. Foreign exchange was quiet, steady, with sterling cables slightly firmer at \$4.85 3/4.

Rail prices moved irregularly within narrow limits in light early trading. Calling of loans by banks, expectation of higher money rates and apprehension over the enormous increase in stock exchange member loans were factors discouraging traders from increasing commitments.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)									
Stock	High	Low	Dec 3	Dec 4	Stock	High	Low	Dec 3	Dec 4
300 Abitibi	110	108	108	108	3000 Equit. Bldg.	100	98	98	98
300 Abitibi Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 1st Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adams	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 2nd Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 3rd Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 4th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 2nd Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 5th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 3rd Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 6th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 4th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 7th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 5th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 8th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 6th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 9th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 7th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 10th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 8th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 11th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 9th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 12th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 10th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 13th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 11th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 14th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 12th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 15th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 13th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 16th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 14th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 17th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 15th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 18th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 16th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 19th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 17th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 20th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 18th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 21st Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 19th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 22nd Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 20th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 23rd Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 21st Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 24th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 22nd Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 25th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 23rd Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 26th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 24th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 27th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 25th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 28th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 26th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 29th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 27th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 30th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 28th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 31st Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 29th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 32nd Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 30th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 33rd Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 31st Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 34th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 32nd Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 35th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 33rd Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 36th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 34th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 37th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 35th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 38th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 36th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 39th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 37th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 40th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 38th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 41st Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 39th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 42nd Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 40th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 43rd Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 41st Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 44th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 42nd Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 45th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 43rd Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 46th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 44th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 47th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 45th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 48th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 46th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 49th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 47th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 50th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 48th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 51st Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 49th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 52nd Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 50th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 53rd Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 51st Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 54th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 52nd Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 55th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 53rd Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 56th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 54th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 57th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 55th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 58th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 56th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 59th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 57th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 60th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 58th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 61st Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 59th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 62nd Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 60th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 63rd Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 61st Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 64th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 62nd Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 65th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 63rd Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 66th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 64th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 67th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 65th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 68th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 66th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 69th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 67th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 70th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 68th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 71st Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 69th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 72nd Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 70th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 73rd Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 71st Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 74th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 72nd Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 75th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 73rd Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 76th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 74th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 77th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 75th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 78th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 76th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 79th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 77th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 80th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 78th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 81st Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 79th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 82nd Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 80th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 83rd Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 81st Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 84th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 82nd Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 85th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 83rd Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 86th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 84th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 87th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 85th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 88th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 86th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 89th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 87th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 90th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 88th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 91st Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 89th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 92nd Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 90th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 93rd Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 91st Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 94th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 92nd Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 95th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 93rd Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 96th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 94th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 97th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 95th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 98th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 96th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 99th Pfd.	100	98	98	98
300 Adair 97th Pfd.	110	108	108	108	3000 Erie 100th Pfd.	100	98	98	98

Markets at a Glance

NEW YORK
Stocks: Irregular; Radio mounts above 400.
Foreign exchanges: Easy; Japanese yen up 20 points.
Cotton: Higher; covering.
Sugar: Easy; European selling.
Wheat: Easy; good snow covering.
Corn: Steady; decreased contract stocks.
Cattle: Steady.
Hogs: Lower.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices				
Stock	High	Low	Dec 3	Dec 4
300 Abitibi	110	108	108	108
300 Abitibi Pfd.	110	108	108	108
300 Adams	110	108	108	108
300 Adair	110	108	108	108
300 Adair Pfd.	110	108	108	108
300 Adair 2nd Pfd.	110	108	108	108
300 Adair 3rd Pfd.	110	108	108	108
300 Adair 4th Pfd.	110	108	108	108
300 Adair 5th Pfd.	110	108	108	108
300 Adair 6th Pfd.	110	108	108	108
300 Adair 7th Pfd.	110	108	108	108
300 Adair 8th Pfd.	110	108	108	108
300 Adair 9th Pfd.	110	108	108	108
300 Adair 10th Pfd.	110	108	108	108
300 Adair 11th Pfd.	110	108	108	108
300 Adair 12th Pfd.	110	108	108	108
300 Adair 13th Pfd.	110	108	108	108
300 Adair 14th Pfd.	110	108	108	108
300 Adair 15th Pfd.	110	108	108	108
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300 Adair 17th Pfd.	110	108	108	108
300 Adair 18th Pfd.	110	108	108	108
300 Adair 19th Pfd.	110	108	108	108
300 Adair 20th Pfd.	110	108	108	108
300 Adair 21st Pfd.	110	108	108	108
300 Adair 22nd Pfd.	110	108	108	108
300 Adair 23rd Pfd.	110	108	108	108
300 Adair 24th Pfd.	110	108	108	108
300 Adair 25th Pfd.	110	108	108	108
300 Adair 26th Pfd.	110	108	108	108
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300 Adair 2				

Chinese Industry to Be Encouraged by Tax Remission

National and Provincial Governments Aid Development of Specialties

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PEIPING (Peking).—A nation-wide movement to encourage native industry in China by remission of both national and provincial taxes is being encouraged by the Nationalist Government, and has already had some decisive results. Several decrees have been issued this autumn remitting taxes to special industries which show promise of development, and a number of large companies are being formed through this encouragement.

As the movement gains strength, Chinese business men hope that it may result in the abolition or reduction of the present export taxes on foreign trade, which have been increased in many ports under the Nationalist administration. Export taxes, these traders point out, are uneconomic and have been repeated in most countries. So long as export

taxes remain to burden industry, other forms of tax exemption fall to be fully effective.

Native cloth woven by hand was exempted from national taxation by the Nanking Government early this autumn, which applies also to knitted goods. Shortly after this decree was issued, the Chinese National Goods Company, Ltd., was organized in Shanghai, and other lesser companies were formed in other industrial centers.

The Nanking Government also has abolished taxes on the coal-mining industry, and has urged all provinces to follow suit. Several provincial governments already have remitted this tax.

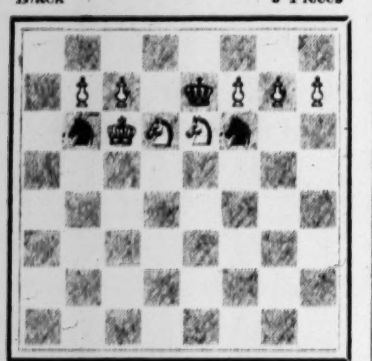
While there have been a few instances of anti-foreign appeal, the Chinese being urged to boycott certain foreign goods, the Nationalist Government appears to have taken a moderate attitude against such appeals. The moderate leaders have declared that unless Chinese goods can compete on their own merits, it is useless to agitate against foreign manufacture.

Nationalist officials feel that Chinese industry will be given a great impetus by promulgation of the new tariff law, which will affect most grades of foreign imports. The new tariff law also is expected to encourage the organization of factories in China, as foreign industry in China already has grown to considerable proportions because it can take advantage of cheap labor.

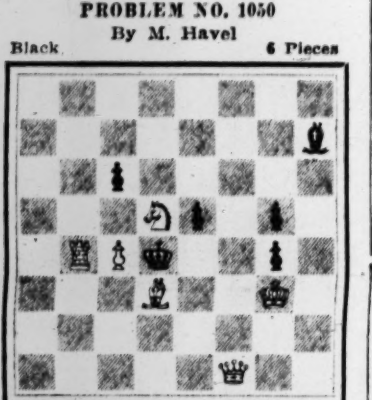
CHESS

by George H. Babbitt

PROBLEM NO. 1049
By T. Balthouse 3 Pieces



PROBLEM NO. 1050
By M. Havel 6 Pieces



SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS
No. 1047. 1. Kt-B4 B-R2
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MORROW LEAVING MEXICO
MEXICO CITY (AP).—United States Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow received the foreign correspondents on the eve of his departure for the United States. He said that he expected to return to Mexico City early in January. Mr. Morrow expressed the opinion that the situation in Mexico is excellent and that the new administration under President Emilio Portes Gil is most capable.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Rate is cents a line, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Room To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
FOR SALE—Hardware business and building, established 16 years; brick structure; 2 large store rooms and room; splendidly located; will invoice stock and fixtures; sell at once; price \$10,000. Call DENNIS & DOWLING, Jacksonville, Missouri.

DRESS DESIGN
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.—Sandyford School of Design, 28 Randolph St., Glasgow, Scotland, provides thorough training in designing and pattern cutting; day and evening classes; postal courses; perfect fitting patterns supplied to any size or measurement; trade equities specially invited.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN
SALARIED POSITIONS \$2500 to \$25,000.—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 19 years' recognized standing through which suitable positions are indicated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; only name and address required; for details, R. W. RIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

ROOMS WITH ATTENTION
16 FORTING AVE., CATONVILLE, MD.
Established Hotel for those desiring rest or experienced care in a home-like, helpful atmosphere; State Rooms, Catonsville, Md. Virginia Threlkeld, Edith M. Farnum.

SHADOW LAWN
Some offering comfort and attention for those desiring rest and study; 8 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, Box 110, Catonsville, Md.

Tenace, Inc.
PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest Home of retirement; highest standard; experienced care if needed; New Jersey the "Land of the Living." Mrs. KATHRYN HARMON.

MOVING AND STORAGE
WANTED AT ONCE
Return from Chicago enroute to any location; rates from \$1.50 per day. LEELE, 144 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2440.

REAL ESTATE
Call at service; corner New Hampshire and West; 900-acre Berkshire Hills estate; substantial brick home on hillside; unimproved; water, electric, gas, and other modern conveniences; 100 acres of woods, fruit orchards, brooks, woodlands. KENDON, 512 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ROOMS TO LET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Blackstone Hotel, 340 O'Farrell St.—Beautiful sunny lobby, close in, one block from Christmas Science church; take a Yellow Cab at corner; rates from \$1.50 per day. LEELE, 144 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2440.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
CAPABLE experienced woman as assistant manager or manager of hotel, or manager apartment house, business club, soup kitchen, any location. Box 17, The Christian Science Monitor, 442 Rock Bldg., Detroit.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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SEVENOAKS—KENT

"Say it with Flowers"

FLORAL ARTIST

and Empire Fruitier

121 High St. and at Southpark

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BEEHIVE BOOT STORES

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LOTUS, DELTA,

"K" SHOES

WHYNTIE & CO.

Phone: 89

Drapers, Clothiers & Milliners

"Aqualite" Raincoats

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H. MORRIS

62 High Street Phone 570

Complete Outfitter for

GENTLEMEN & BOYS

Agents for Burberry Weatherproofs

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1928

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EDITORIALS

The President's Message

CONGRESS has received, in accordance with the constitutional provision, the annual message of the President of the United States informing it as to the state of the Nation. The interesting document just made public is, strictly speaking, the formal valedictory of President Coolidge. While he may, as occasion may seem to demand, communicate with the national legislature upon matters requiring its attention between now and March 4, next, the somewhat exhaustive review now published will stand as his last document required under the law. It is worthy of the place it will occupy among great state papers.

The President's message is a comprehensive review of worthy and commendable achievement not only during the year past, but during the period covered by his administration. More than this, it is inspirational in the sense that it points the way to greater and higher attainments and purposeful achievements by a people who have learned to appreciate and properly appraise the blessings of conquest won by righteous endeavor and a proper regard for the rights of their fellows and neighbors. Mr. Coolidge reminds those in whose behalf he speaks that neither they nor their Government desire to advance themselves or insure their future welfare or prosperity at the expense of others. They covet no territory nor the monopolization of any common right or privilege. They are not, he reiterates, either militaristic or imperialistic.

More than incidentally, though apparently without special reference to recent criticisms, the President furnishes statistical and circumstantial proof of the soundness and value of his policy of economy in administrative government. He supplies convincing testimony to establish the premise that without these economies there could not have been realized the substantial reductions in federal taxes which have been made by successive acts of Congress. Burdens have been lifted from those least able to bear them, with the result that productive industry has, without hardship, maintained a safe and workable cash balance in the Treasury.

The larger and more important enterprises of government have not, the country is assured, felt any appreciable economic restriction. Increasing appropriations have been authorized for the relief, care and support of veterans of past wars, vast sums have been set apart for the improvement of inland waterways and for the erection of public buildings. Education is being aided and highways built through federal and state co-operation. The future development of such projects as the Colorado River irrigation and reclamation plan, the St. Lawrence ship canal, the proper utilization of Muscle Shoals, and the continuation of flood control and regulation along the Mississippi River is a part of the constructive program specifically or tentatively approved.

Apparently, Congress needed no special enlightenment regarding the status of the farm relief problem or the desires of the people respecting the stricter enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. But as to the former, the President advises, as he has previously urged, the enactment of constructive laws which will encourage co-operative marketing of farm products and closer contacts between the farmers and the department which has been established to aid and advise them. There is no comfort, in the plain language of the message, for the agitators of the nullification policy recently so loudly advocated. The law, while it stands, is the established dictum of the people of a free nation, to the enforcement of which not only the Federal Government, but the governments of all the states are irrevocably committed. Of this the President emphatically reminds all concerned.

Unemployed Relief in Britain

PROBABLY never in world history have more extensive schemes been adopted to help unemployed workers than those now in operation in the British Isles. The number of British men and women out of work has reached the formidable total of 1,300,000, of whom 200,000 have lost their former sources of living permanently owing to the closing down of coal mines, which are not expected to reopen. The immediate needs of all these unfortunates have been provided for, either through a state insurance scheme, to which they contribute, or, failing this, by means of eleemosynary relief from municipal funds distributed by local authorities known as Guardians of the Poor.

The Government has now introduced legislation to enable it to relieve productive industry and agriculture of part of the heavy cost of this system. Its scheme, which is to be pushed through the House of Commons this session, provides for freeing farmers entirely, and employers engaged in productive industries to the extent of 75 per cent, of local taxes they now pay. Other state arrangements for helping the unemployed include financial aid for workers who want to move from areas where employment is scarce to those where it is available, whether this be in other parts of Britain or overseas. There are also schemes in operation whereby local authorities are enabled to obtain state loans on favorable terms for road making

and other works of public utility to which unemployed labor can be adjusted. Again, a system already adopted is being extended whereby the state helps to finance approved overseas trading transactions not able to stand by themselves. Still further, the opposition parties in Parliament have been pressing for even more lavish state contributions, while no voice, on the other hand, has been raised in political circles for any curtailment of what is already being done.

Its results so far, despite criticism from economists, have not been discouraging. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been able to claim that Britain continues to go ahead. "This small, overcrowded, overburdened but still unconquered island," he said in the House of Commons recently, "has actually in the last four years found as many new jobs for British men and women as all the resources of state-aided emigration has been able to provide throughout the whole of the British Empire." He added:

Although our pre-eminence in exports is declining, we still export twice as much manufactures per head of the population as any other great country in the world, and apart from population, we actually export more manufactures than any country in the world. The savings of the people are steadily increasing, even in these hard times. The investing power of the nation at home and abroad is still enormous and still increasing. Many of our leading industries are putting themselves in a far better position to encounter the new stresses of modern competition. Our finances are sound and our credit unimpaired.

Mr. Churchill's statements have not been challenged. The achievements he emphasizes may well give the world cause for wonder, but they must also claim respect. The methods which Britain has chosen to help its unemployed may be open to objection. They are helping materially, nevertheless, to tide a great people over a period of emergency.

The South African Negro Problem

THE recent reconstruction of the South African Cabinet is another portent of the general election which is due to take place in South Africa in the spring or summer of next year. It marks the complete and final split in the Labor Party, and it seems to make it certain that the Government will go to the elections as a "pact" combination and not as a purely Nationalist Party. It seems also to put an end to many rumors that a coalition was contemplated between the Nationalists and the South African Party. The coming election will now probably be fought broadly on the same party basis as the election of 1924, but with the native problem in voters' thoughts rather than the question of South Africa's relations with the British Commonwealth and with an extreme Socialist wing of the Labor Party in opposition to both sides.

Four years ago the so-called British connection was the dominant issue. General Hertzog had broken away from General Botha's Cabinet in 1912, and when the World War broke out he formed the Nationalist Party. He did not want the amalgamation of the Dutch and British into a new South African nationality, but their maintenance as two separate racial and linguistic entities, and he founded his party on the program for bringing about the complete separation of South Africa from the British Empire at the earliest possible moment. By 1924 the Nationalist Party had grown so strong that, after making a "pact" with the Labor Party that it would not raise the secession issue in the ensuing Parliament if returned to power, it won the election by a considerable majority.

The main work of the 1924 Parliament was the settlement of the racial issue between Briton and Boer. The foundations of a settlement were laid at the Imperial Conference of 1926 in London when a definition of the status of the self-governing portions of the British Empire was officially formulated. General Hertzog accepted membership of the British Empire on this basis and induced his party to do the same; then after a bitter fight the settlement was symbolized by the solution of the difficult national flag question by an all-party agreement that both the new South African flag and the Union Jack should be national flags.

Today it is the native question which has moved into the forefront and which the next Parliament will probably be called upon to deal with. The problem is one of extraordinary difficulty. Within the Union the Negro or Bantu population numbers about 5,000,000, as compared with a white population of some 1,500,000. The vast majority of the natives are still living under the most primitive tribal conditions, but the number who are detribalized and are living as laborers in the cities, or who have had education, missionary and otherwise, is steadily growing. Their advance is threatening the absolute monopoly which the white man has enjoyed both in political power and in skilled employment.

The solution of the native problem is one of the greatest difficulties confronting human statesmanship. Indeed, the word "solution" is inapplicable to it in the sense in which it can be applied to the Anglo-Dutch problem. For South Africa is but the base of the African continent, which contains some 100,000,000 Negroes, and the color problem itself is one which is not amenable to any act of Parliament, but involves the gradual civilization of the whole mass of the backward people and the wise adjustment of social, political and economic relations between them and the white race at every stage of development. The next South African Parliament, therefore, is likely to prove a very important one in South African history. The value of its work seems likely to turn on whether racial bitterness can be kept out of the election campaign which will elect it.

Fuel Problems of Stored Sunshine

THE housewife who turns on the kitchen gas to get supper, and the apartment house dweller who turns on the radiator to warm his room, may never see a lump of coal from the beginning of one year to the end of the next, and yet their very existence, like that of everyone else in a modern industrialized country, is bound up with the stored sunshine that was deposited in the earth 250,000,000 years ago. It is the sudden release of this concentrated energy of coal that has made the present civilization possible. Oddly enough, today there is a slump

in the coal business of the United States and Great Britain, due substantially to the same causes, as was brought out recently at the international coal conference at the Carnegie Institute of Technology. In short, the natural scientists, chemists and fuel technologists have been making one lump of coal do where two did before, and now they are in process of making half a lump serve the place of the one.

Taken in the aggregate, these fuel economies have actually held back the demand for coal in a time of expanding markets. Production of coal has remained stationary in the United States since the end of the World War, whereas, if the normal rate of expansion prior to that date had gone on, the country would now be using 160,000,000 more tons of coal than it actually is. This does not mean that Britain and the United States are not producing more power. They are; but they are producing it from less coal. The result is probably the greatest conservation development in history, and it is only just beginning. Taking a few illustrations, compare the amount of coal needed to produce 1000 "ton miles" on a railway train in the United States ten years ago and today. In 1918 the figure was 170 pounds; today it is 135 pounds. In the future it will be less, for the Union Pacific already has a locomotive that produces its quota with only seventy pounds of coal.

Then again, in the field of public utilities: The fuel expenditure needed to produce each kilowatt hour of electricity was 6.5 pounds twenty-five years ago, 3.5 pounds in 1918, and only 1.8 pounds today, while the best plants are already down to 0.8 pounds of coal per kilowatt hour.

Naturally, the sum of all these economies has benefited the consumer, but it has meant a surplus of production and hard times for the miners of both countries and for the coal operators. There is a parallel between the coal and the farm industries; there is the same overproduction of fuel that there is of food. There is no question that the process of getting more power from less coal will go on. As far as the resultant coal problem goes, various remedies were mentioned at the Pittsburgh conference. For one thing, as Lord Melchett proposed in his paper, the industries of the two countries must be reorganized on the basis of the new conditions. The water must be squeezed out of them. On the positive side, there is hope that the same natural scientists who are responsible for the problem may solve it. This they may do by inventing new by-products of coal that will increase the demand for it, not in its raw state, but in some processed form. The demand for coal as a basis of the new "synthetic oil" may revolutionize the mining industry in Germany, and Lord Melchett speaks of similar startling changes in the United Kingdom. This is only one of the many possibilities for utilizing to better advantage the stored sunshine on which civilization, as we know it, rests.

Whither the Chain Store?

ALTHOUGH the beginnings of what are now known as chain stores date back to the middle of the last century, it is only within the present generation that the growth of the chain system has seriously menaced the existence of many thousands of independent dealers. Unquestionably the coming of the branch shops has greatly improved methods of retail merchandising, as anyone who remembers the conditions of thirty or forty years ago can abundantly testify. To the extent that they have forced the old-fashioned retailer out of the rut in which he was jogging along, and compelled him to give the public better service, the chain stores have justified their existence. Whether they will continue to increase at the rapid rate of growth shown in the last few years, and if so, whether the public will in the long run be as well served as under free competitive conditions, is a major problem confronting the mercantile world today.

It is perhaps not surprising that the independent dealers, viewing the steady extension of the branch system, should take action to protect their interests. In some cases this opposition has taken the form of legislation designed to limit the branch shops, by imposing special taxes upon each additional shop. The Federal Trade Commission is investigating alleged unfair competitive methods employed by the chain stores, with a view to possible national legislation on the subject.

Acting on the old adage, "Self-help is the best help," many independent dealers are uniting for the purpose of pooling their orders, so as to secure the benefit of the lower prices at which large quantities of goods are sold. As to the abstract ethics of a selling system that penalizes the small merchant, and gives his big rival the advantage of lower prices, there is room for controversy, but the larger-discount-to-big-buyers system is established by custom, and is not likely soon to be changed. To meet this situation combinations of retailers are being formed throughout the United States and in Great Britain, with local groups of dealers represented by central bodies, which will buy immense quantities of merchandise at one time. If through this group system of buying the independent dealers can buy as cheaply as the chain store, they will be on an equality with their branch shop rivals so far as the cost of goods is concerned, and should be able to sell at a price satisfactory to the consumer.

Editorial Notes

A research worker reports that the electrical energy developed by 5,000,000 persons all talking at once would be just enough to light an ordinary incandescent lamp. Who does not know some individuals, however, whose whole face, when they speak, lights up.

Boston University's registration figures show that there are enough students in the Back Bay institution to form and incorporate a city. It requires a population of 12,000 to make a city in Massachusetts, and there are 12,234 students enrolled at the university.

The young Algerian dispatch runner, who surprised the world by winning the 1928 Olympic Marathon, is touring the United States in a series of exhibition races. But whoever would recognize him under his real name of Abdel El Bagiel El Ouafi!

Latin America Enters the News: Peru

By WALLACE THOMPSON

This is the fourth of a series of articles describing the political and economic background of the countries to be visited by Mr. Hoover on his tour of Latin America

THE modern Republic of Peru, with its area of something less than 700,000 square miles and its population of rather fewer than 5,000,000 (both figures are based on estimates only, as area and consequently population still depend on undetermined boundary disputes) is the residue and the heir of the vast viceroyalty of Peru which at one time under the Spanish régime included half the area of South America, the Portuguese provinces, which are now Brazil, being the chief region not included. Much of this territory was taken away from the administration of Lima in Spanish times, but also within the last century Bolivia was cut off at the time of the independence from Spain, the rich nitrate provinces of the south were lost to Chile in the War of the Pacific in 1879-84, and the settlement of boundary disputes with Brazil, Colombia and Ecuador will, when completed, have taken considerably more.

Within the last dozen years, however, Peru has undergone a great political and commercial transformation, and it is today, worthily, one of the four great South American powers. There rules in Lima, the ancient vice-regal capital, one of the most interesting and powerful presidents in Latin America, a dictator, perhaps, but of the Mussolini type. This President, Augusto B. Leguia, British-educated, American-trained, has knitted the political life of the country into a unit, has expanded the once exhausted credit of a long bankrupt country, with the money having put well under way a paving, water and sewerage program in thirty cities; has built highways that have literally blasted asunder the isolation of Lima and half a dozen other cities, and has begun railway expansion, irrigation projects and the construction of a new and modern port at Callao, and lesser ports at other cities on the coast.

Peru is raising herself from a long sleep and is penetrating the rich hinterland beyond the towering Andes, so that today the most important things that Mr. Hoover will hear in Lima will not be afterthoughts of the Tacna-Arica dispute with Chile, but the plans of expansion, with the expectations of American aid and co-operation and understanding that are an integral part of the whole scheme.

For Peru is one of the staunchest friends of the United States in all Latin America. This is not due merely to the fact that President Leguia was formerly in business in New York, nor to the fact that he or the other Peruvians—having long vision—see such a friendship as a sound policy. The friendship of Peru is of long historic duration, and it was proven when the sane, calm voice of Dr. Mauryta, the Peruvian delegate, placed his country firmly beside the United States and Mr. Hughes in every vote at the Pan-American Conference in Havana last January. That friendship is one of the basic and fundamental facts in the whole Latin-American picture, and Peru's faith in and experience with United States honesty of purpose and fundamental friendship in Latin-American matters is an important nucleus of the progress that is to come in those relations during the Hoover Administration.

A symbol of this will greet Mr. Hoover when the Maryland sails into the harbor of Callao (which is an hour's ride from Lima over a fine, American-built, concrete highway) for there a North American contracting firm is building a wonderful new port, to accommodate the ships of the world, while beside the new port works stand the ancient quays built forty years ago under one of the ruinous South American concessions to a foreign company. These old port works now serve only the light-draft sailing vessels that alone can approach their shallow walls, in the midst of the superb natural harbor that is offered by this famous port.

In Spanish days, Callao was the port of debarkation of

all the supplies for the viceroyalty of Peru; even those for far-off Buenos Aires on the Atlantic itself came there, and were carried overland by pack mules and Indians. Here, too, were loaded the 87,000,000 of silver that flowed to Spain from the mines of "Upper Peru"—now Bolivia. Today it is still one of the great ports of South America, and here copper from mines in the Andes is loaded, while cotton and sugar, the other great products of Peru, are shipped chiefly from ports farther north. From Callao, through Lima, passes the great, costly standard gauge Central of Peru Railway, built in the days of Peru's wealth, before it lost the nitrate fields to Chile in the War of the Pacific. This road and the Southern Railway of Peru, which reaches from the coast farther south up to the old Indian capital of Cuzco, were built by the American engineer and financier, Henry Meiggs, and when Peru found itself unable to pay the interest on its vast national debt, these railways and the guano deposits were turned over bodily to the Peruvian Corporation of London, which still operates them in the interest of the bondholders of those old debts.

Lima, once one of the gayest of the capitals of the Spanish Empire of "the Indies," remains, today, a charming Old-World center, but with radiating, splendid avenues reaching in every direction and cutting, in places, through the unexplored mounds of brick and earth which are the sites of ancient Inca palaces and temples. For Peru is the site, too, of one of the most remarkable Indian Empires of history. The Peru of today (and of the Spaniards) lies along the seacoast, where rain never falls except at intervals of years, when shifting sea currents bring rain clouds from the north. The Indian Empire was, however, in the highlands, first in the inter-Andean plain between the two cordilleras that correspond to the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada in the United States, but here lying at a height of some 14,000 feet above the sea.

The Incas spread their advanced civilization beyond the mountains into the valleys of the eastern slopes of the Andes, and this whole country is marked with their irrigation ditches and with their stupendous stone cities. The Indians of the heights, while they are today a hardy, inviolable race, are still awaiting development and sound civilization, although these, too, are on the way. The ruling classes in Lima, while Spanish in origin, are still a stranger race to these mountain dwellers, and the road of progress is long and slow, but its coming will develop an important element in the progress of South America.

Now, the Peruvian Government is working on great irrigation projects, one of them bringing waters from streams that once flowed into the Amazon, out to the arid Pacific coast, which blossoms like the traditional rose, with water. A new phase of the development of the country, too, is railways; these run into the far interior of the eastern slopes, one connecting up the Central and Southern Railways, along the high plateau, and another passing through to open up the finest areas of Peru, on the east, a rich, well-watered, temperate-zone type of country adapted easily to European immigration and destined, inevitably, to play a high role in the growth both of Peru and of South America.

The commercial development of Peru has come, as remarked, definitely within very recent years, and is in part due to careful planning and encouragement of the industries of sugar and cotton, and the support of the great foreign companies that have turned the old silver mines into vast copper properties, and have opened the important oil regions of the north, near Ecuador. Peru exports nearly five times as much sugar as it did before the Great War, and three times as much cotton; it is developing manufactures, too, and building one of the most diversified and therefore one of the healthiest economic foundations of any South American country.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS. This is the name given to foreigners who make their home in Paris. They come for different reasons and they stay and form colonies and mingle with the activities of the French and tend to forget how existence goes in their native country. The other day there appeared in an American newspaper published in Paris a curious letter from one of these expatriates. The writer declared that, after living in Europe for fifteen years, he was considering whether he should not return to the United States. But the news he had heard of changes there since 1913 made it appear that he would experience the sensation of being in a foreign country in his own land. He would, perhaps, feel more of a foreigner than when he first came to France. The reason he wrote to the newspaper was to inquire whether any of its readers knew what it was like to return to the United States after prolonged residence abroad, and he begged them to acquaint him with their reactions. After the inevitable period of readjustment could they settle down in the United States? Or had they found it necessary to return to Europe? These are indeed interesting questions which only voluntary exiles can answer. Does the foreigner in France become a Frenchman, or does he—which seems more probable—remain, despite the longest stay, a citizen of his own country?

Passing by the Seine the other day the writer was struck by the number of painters who were at work. On either side are stone parapets on which book boxes display their treasures. Down below, on the very edge of the river, and under the arches of the bridges, are cobbled quays. There the painter puts up his easel and endeavors to set on canvas his impressions of the limitless perspectives that unfold themselves. The scene is perpetually changing and yet in its essentials it has remained what it is for centuries. No wonder that artists seek out the coigns of vantage and try to make vignettes of the river and its trees and its old buildings and its numerous bridges. Many of these artists are foreigners. They are brought out by the fine weather. Nobody disturbs them. There, in the heart of the city, with the traffic roaring about them, they have found oases of quietude, and they are as private and placid as they would be in the upper reaches of the river far from the bustle of the town.

How many people think of Paris as a port? The city has so many aspects that this aspect of Paris is often forgotten. Alterations and improvements to the waterways around the capital are proceeding apace. Notably the Pantin Basin is being enlarged and the canal extended for 800 yards with a width of from thirty-six to seventy yards. The Ourcq Canal is also being deepened. Other canals are being dredged, junctions widened, locks ameliorated. More than 20,000,000 tons represent the amount of Paris traffic. The Port of Paris includes the waterways in the Seine department—the two rivers, the Seine and the Marne, the municipal canals of Paris, the Ourcq Canal, the Villetta Basin, the Saint-Denis Canal, and the Saint-Martin Canal. Fair-sized boats come and go in this region and are loaded and unloaded by the quaysides and in the numerous docks.

If you go into the Hôtel des Ventes in the rue Drouot you will be surprised at the contrasts in prices. This is the official auction mart of Paris. There is a strange jumble of every variety of article. Sometimes a Napoleonic hat will be sold, and sometimes an assortment of modern dresses. Sometimes you may pick up extraordinary bargains for a few francs. Sometimes the bidding will go up to incredible heights. So much depends upon the preliminary announcements and on the fashion that

prevails. Thus the other day some Rembrandt etchings went very cheaply, while in another room pictures by present-day painters were sold for over 3,000,000 francs. On this occasion the highest price was paid for a Cézanne. It was run up to 360,000 francs. Not many years ago it might have been bought for as many hundred. Again, Matisse fetched exceptionally high figures, while the Douanier Rousseau, who painted as a hobby on Sundays, and sold his works for a dollar or two, now brings in hundreds of thousands of francs.

What is a Sphinx? No, it is not, in this connection, a great stone figure erected on Egyptian sands. It is a body of interpreters. Originally it was an association of French Army interpreters who helped the men of different countries to understand each other during the war. But it need have no military connotations. Marshal Foch was present at the function of the Sphinx at the Cercle Interallié, rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, and in presenting the men with a beautiful ensign on which French, British, and American colors were intertwined, he laid emphasis on the necessity for keeping up such an organization in the interest of peace. Rightly considered, there is no nobler duty than that of interpretation. But why has the emblem of the Sphinx been chosen? It was General Bonaparte, afterward the Emperor Napoleon, who, during the Egyptian campaign, adopted the emblem for his interpreters, who were often men of profound learning. Doubtless he fastened the name upon them because of the Sphinx which stands in the desert. But the Sphinx implies a secret, which still exists among the peoples with their different languages, and the key to that secret lies in interpretation in the fullest sense of the word.

In the French language there exist two forms of conversational speech. In speaking to anybody you can say "vous"—that is to say, "you"—or "tu"—that is to say, "thou." But "tu" is a familiar form usually confined to members of the same family or, among the workers, to members of the same craft. In this sense it merely denotes intimacy. In the old days, however, so-called inferiors were often addressed as "tu," though they were expected to respond by "vous," or even in the third person. Domesticity has long been in the family may still be called "tu," but even this practice is disappearing. There is a general demand for complete equality. There should not be these distinctions. Everybody should either be "tu," as in the days of the French Revolution, or "vous." That is why serious notice has been taken of the complaint that in various public institutions the personnel has fallen into the habit of addressing the inmates as "tu." It is held to be an abuse, an indignity imposed upon persons who cannot defend themselves. The authorities have taken the matter seriously to heart and have given strict orders that in such public institutions the humblest person must be addressed as "vous."

The French have a pleasing habit of naming their streets after famous men and women. But the Municipal Council of Paris has developed the unwise practice of continually changing these names. It is considered desirable to commemorate this or that person who has been in the public eye. As, however, there may be no new street available, the council simply resolves to obliterate an old name and to substitute for it a new name. Now the whole point of this method of street designation is to perpetuate the memory of worthy citizens. Its purpose disappears if after a few years the name is taken down and another name put in its place. That is why there has been considerable agitation recently on account of the protest of the inhabitants of a street which suffered such a change in nomenclature.